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FRANCE REACHES AGREEMENT WITH UNITED KINGDOM

Misunderstanding Over Ruhr Incident at an End, Says Premier in Speech Before the French Chamber of Deputies

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—In the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon, the Premier, Alexandre Millerand, announced that an agreement had been reached with England with regard to the Ruhr incident and that all misunderstanding was at an end. The Chamber cheered the announcement as a few minutes previously it had cheered the reference to the action of Belgium in ranging itself on the side of France throughout, even the Socialists joining in the approval.

After his full explanation, Mr. Millerand said: "Noble and courageous Belgium very well understood our action and ranged herself beside us. It was at that point that the deputies rose and applauded. 'This noble action,' Mr. Millerand continued, 'will increase, if that is possible, the sentiments of friendship and admiration which animate France with regard to her Belgian sister. I am happy to say that after a loyal exchange of views between Paris and London the British and French governments have reached full accord, in declaring that if there is a divergence of views between them as to the means of assuring the execution of the treaty they recognize more than ever the necessity of maintaining their intimate and cordial relations for the settlement of those grave questions which still confront them, not only with regard to Germany, but also to the rest of the world.'"

There is great expectation that the conference at San Remo, which is to open next week, will begin working on the basis of an agreement to reunite the divergent policies of the two governments and the position of France with regard to the enforcement of the Treaty is certainly stronger on account of the recent happenings.

The question of the disarmament of Germany, which especially concerns France, is already receiving attention. Under the terms of the Treaty, the German Army should by now have been reduced to 100,000, and even under the terms of concession by the Allies should have been by now reduced to 200,000. All advice points to its being far in excess of that number and, yesterday, a meeting was held in Paris of the French, British and Belgian ministers of war with Marshal Foch and military advisors, to consider technical measures to be taken for the destruction of the arms and ammunition to be surrendered.

It was announced today that entire agreement had been reached on the question and in this action the French foresee a new policy toward Germany and joint action by the Allies to secure the complete overthrow of the militarist party.

Monday—Diplomatic notes have followed each other in such quick succession that every day progress has been made at reaching an understanding on Anglo-French differences. Last evening Alexander Millerand, the Premier, replied to the British note, which asked for further definition of the French position, and today at 1 o'clock Lord Derby, the British Ambassador, was able to hand a reply to the French Premier's note of overnight. The result has been a very considerable advance toward an understanding, which will probably be made complete tomorrow by statements in the Chamber of Deputies by Mr. Millerand and simultaneously in the House of Commons by Mr. Bonar Law, who is acting for Mr. Lloyd George.

The ground on which the agreement has been reached is somewhat on these lines, that the British Government will make a formal declaration of its intention to support France in securing from Germany the fulfillment of the treaty terms and the French on their side will make a declaration that they will, in all matters affecting the Allies, jointly act in full agreement with the British.

At the same time, the French Government reserves the right, tacitly, to act by itself if at any time circumstances should arise in which it is particularly affected. Even in such cases, it states, it will at the same time keep the Allies fully informed of its intention.

This settlement, for such it is likely to be, is almost certain to be approved by the Chamber of Deputies and the country, for, while continuing to safeguard the prestige of the alliance, it proclaims the sovereignty of the State of France.

During the morning, the allied ambassadors and Hugh C. Wallace, the United States ambassador, held a meeting at the Foreign Office, at which the final text of the letter in reply to the Hungarian peace delegation was approved. At this meeting, Lord Derby was present, and it is understood that the threat to withdraw from the ambassadors' meetings refers only to those which deal with the application of the treaty with Germany.

Exploits of Max Hoelz

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—Having suppressed the Bolshevik

break in the Ruhr area the German Government is now dealing energetically with the situation created in the Chemnitz neighborhood in Vogtland by the excesses of a small Red army commanded by a Communist called Max Hoelz. Late this afternoon 10,000 government troops were concentrating from two directions on Chemnitz, and the Red army, having declined to give battle, had retreated to Klingental village on the Bohemian frontier, where, under menace of shooting, the Communists compelled the burgomaster to hand over 1,000,000 marks.

In their retreat the Communists took with them as hostages some of the wealthiest lace manufacturers of the district. The appeal to the workers to declare a general strike is likely to fail, because the Communist excesses, notably the formation of arson committees, who have organized the burning of many private houses and public buildings, have occasioned widespread indignation.

Favorable Turn to Situation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—It is understood that the Anglo-French relations in regard to the Ruhr incident were discussed at a Cabinet council held yesterday and there is good reason to hope that the position is considerably more favorable than the conservative statement by Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons on Monday afternoon appeared to indicate. It is now very evident that no wedge has been driven between the Allies, and the German military party is aware that its activities are being closely watched.

A French reply to the latest British note has been received in the form of verbal assurances, which indicate that French withdrawal from the neutral zone will follow the German evacuation, which has already commenced. It is understood that Mr. Millerand will make a declaration in the French Chamber of Deputies and the incident may be considered as practically over, as it practically was from the receipt of the first French reply, which concluded with the statement that in all questions concerning the execution of the Peace Treaty, the French Government would be glad to obtain the assent of its allies before taking any action, which was the main point on which the British Government took issue.

BRITISH FRIENDSHIP DESIRED BY AFGHANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Secretary for India announces that the Amir of Afghanistan having expressed a desire to begin discussions toward a permanent treaty of friendship with the British Government, conversations are about to take place at Mussoorie between representatives of the Indian Government and the Afghan Government.

One of the terms of the Peace Treaty, signed with Afghanistan on August 18 last, was that should the Afghans prove by their acts and conduct that they were sincerely anxious to regain the friendship of the British Government, the latter would be prepared to receive another Afghan mission after six months for concluding the reestablishment of friendship on a satisfactory basis.

Although the Afghans in India have shown little proof of any real wish on their part to cultivate the British friendship, the coming discussions are the result of a request by the Amir, and the Afghan party, including Sardar Mahmud Beg Tarzi, the Afghan Foreign Minister, is now on its way to Mussoorie. The British Delegation includes H. R. C. Doobis, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

DETAILED RESULT OF FRENCH LOAN GIVEN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday)—In the French Chamber of Deputies, Mr. Francois Marsal, Finance Minister, announced the detailed result of the French reconstruction loan, which was floated some weeks ago. The total amount subscribed, he said, was 15,730,000,000 francs. Of that amount, over 6,000,000,000 francs was new money, while the rest was made up of government bonds.

This result, though below the amount hoped for, is considered very satisfactory in view of the difficulties of the time and the unfortunate incident of the national railway strike, which broke out and lasted a week when the loan was on the market.

KING OF SWEDEN IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The King of Sweden, who travelled from Stockholm to Newcastle, arrived on Monday afternoon at Kings Cross, on his way to the South of France. He will make a short stay in London en route, living at the Swedish legation. King George has placed the Royal carriages at his disposal. He was represented at the railway station by Lord Sandhurst, the Lord Chamberlain.

ITALY CONTINUES NEGOTIATIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The "Temps" declares that the direct negotiations between Italy and Yugoslavia continue favorable and will be concluded before the meeting of the San Remo conference when that conference will only have to ratify the conclusions reached.

GENERAL STOPPAGE OF WORK IN IRELAND

Work Ceases in Many Parts of Country in Protest Against Treatment of Hunger-Strikers—Statements by Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is advised that there is a general paralysis of business all over Ireland, excepting in the northeast, where the trade unions in Belfast, and in the North of Ireland generally, have ignored the order of the Labor Party for a general strike, and work is going on as usual. Elsewhere, railways, trams, and transport workers are idle, and all the Dublin shops are closed, some which remained open were closed by strike pickets. Even provision shops and restaurants are shut. No mail has been delivered or collected all day long, and the strike may continue unless the hunger-strikers are released.

The Lord Mayor visited Mountjoy prison today, but was not allowed to see the prisoners. Captain White, son of Sir George White, hero of Ladysmith, was arrested outside Mountjoy last night for making a speech to the soldiers, who are there in force guarding the approaches. The Lord Mayor of Dublin has sent a telegram to the Chief Secretary, stating that Dublin is highly excited and asking, in the interests of peace and humanity, for his immediate interference. The Lord Mayor has also, along with the High Sheriff, wired the American Ambassador in London asking him to intervene on behalf of the hunger-strikers, but the representative of The Christian Science Monitor finds that no reply to either telegram had been received this evening.

It has been decided to continue the general strike indefinitely. The jury at the inquest on the Lord Mayor of Cork have directed the coroner to summon Viscount French and Sir John Taylor as witnesses, owing to Lord French's recent reported statement that the government could lay its hands on the murderers.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Bonar Law, in reply to J. R. Clynes, said that the government had no intention of altering its decision, already come to, and would not consent to the liberation of the hunger strikers.

T. P. O'Connor called attention to what he termed the grave, perilous, and discreditable situation in Ireland, and stated that the present system of military repression had failed in every purpose, except that of driving the masses of the Irish people to greater exasperation and revolt against such methods of governing their country in face of their oft-repeated demand for self-government. Mr. Clynes and Sir Donald MacLean both spoke for the hunger-strikers, the former saying that the government's stubbornness might provoke sympathetic action by workers in Great Britain.

The Attorney-General for Ireland, in reply, said that it was not a question of politics, but of elementary civilization, and the maintenance of elementary law and order. All classes and communities condemned self-murder, yet what was happening in Mountjoy prison was nothing but attempted suicide. The hunger strike was obviously an attempt to force the hands of the authorities, and if it succeeded, it would be impossible to enforce any form of law, as it was impossible to bring their men to trial in Ireland because persons who came forward as witnesses would be killed.

Mr. Bonar Law intervened to say that they had counted the cost. The steps taken by the government were right, and they were prepared to the utmost extent to see that decent conditions were restored in Ireland. The prisoners were arrested on strong suspicion of taking part in murder. Was it suggested that they should be liberated because they said they would commit suicide?

Several members urged that the government should go forward with its financial proposals, which would make it possible for world trade to be reestablished, and considered the sum insufficient. Lord Robert Cecil stated that the prosperity of the country demanded some such plan, and he was ready to support the government in any drastic and extensive proposals along such lines, as he did not think it possible to exaggerate the economic dangers which threatened Europe at the present time. Continuing, he said: "It is perfectly fantastic to try to help financially some of these countries, which are simply throwing away their money into the sea in warlike preparations, for which there is not the slightest foundation, either in good sense or policy."

He would be glad to see considerable restraint placed on the exaggerated views of these powers, and also to see the tariff and other similar barriers between the new states abolished.

America's Example Cited

Several members opposed the proposal, and W. C. Bridgman, parliamentary secretary to the Board of Trade, replying on behalf of the government, said that the real question was whether they were to extend a helping hand to those countries which had been crushed by the war. He alluded to the statement that the United States Government had set aside \$1,000,000,000 for the same purpose. Critics of the scheme thereupon asserted that, in America, the matter was handled by private bankers and that Mr. Hoover particularly objected to government assistance.

Sir Watson Rutherford, who is financially interested in a Rumanian oil field, expressed the belief that \$25,000,000 would enable \$150,000,000 of business to be done. He described the proposal as a repetition of the German scheme of advancing credit and supporting trade.

George Roberts, former Food Controller, who sat on the Supreme Economic Council, assured the Labor Party which opposed the scheme, that the purpose of the scheme was not only to assist the shattered countries, since their full production was necessary to enable the cost of living in Great Britain to be lowered. The resolution was carried.

chairmen, and Thomas Johnson, acting secretary. It is difficult to imagine that the Labor leaders can hope to achieve much by this sudden call, when they remember their failure in the Limerick strike. There seems no prospect that the strike will tie up the great industries throughout Ulster, although it may become effective over southern Ireland.

In the meantime, the workers of Ireland are called upon to act swiftly and suddenly to save 100 countless men. The general strike makes an exception of those employed on newspapers, telegraph services, bakeries, essential food distribution, humanitarian services, and necessary work among horses and cattle, and the step is taken to protest, says the manifesto, against the barbarous treatment of political prisoners and to demand their release.

A thousand workers on the Midland and Great Western railways 'downed tools' on Monday afternoon and said they would not resume work until the prisoners were released. It is announced that no street lights will be allowed in Dublin on Tuesday night.

Last night, in the House of Commons, the Attorney-General for Ireland, in reply to Commander J. M. Kenworthy, said the governor of the prison reported that the condition of all prisoners on hunger strike at Mountjoy Prison on Monday morning was weak, and some were nearing the danger zone. In all, there are 151 political prisoners, the total number of hunger strikers being 89. A similar strike which had been in progress at Wormwood Scrubs, London, had been abandoned, Mr. Dennis Henry continued.

Jeremiah MacVeigh declared that if one of these men passed away the government was laying up for itself trouble in future, of which no man could see the end.

BRITISH CREDITS TO DEVELOP BUSINESS

Parliament Carries Resolution for Large Sum to Enable British Firms to Open Trade Relations with European Countries

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—The discussion in the House of Commons on the finance resolution authorizing credits to the sum of £26,000,000, is necessary, to enable British firms to trade with the disorganized countries of Europe, showed that the object is partly to rehabilitate those countries and partly to get hold of the markets for British trade.

The government professes that the scheme will be nearly self-supporting, and the Board of Trade has opened a special department in charge of a well-known banker to work it. In discussing the motion, Maj. Sir P. Lloyd-Graeme proposed that the Board of Trade should limit the articles for which the advance would be made to really essential articles of reconstruction, and laid particular emphasis on the need for rolling stock.

Lord Robert Cecil's Approval

Several members urged that the government should go forward with its financial proposals, which would make it possible for world trade to be reestablished, and considered the sum insufficient. Lord Robert Cecil stated that the prosperity of the country demanded some such plan, and he was ready to support the government in any drastic and extensive proposals along such lines, as he did not think it possible to exaggerate the economic dangers which threatened Europe at the present time. Continuing, he said: "It is perfectly fantastic to try to help financially some of these countries, which are simply throwing away their money into the sea in warlike preparations, for which there is not the slightest foundation, either in good sense or policy."

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BOLSHEVIKI MAKE APPEAL TO ALLIES

Foreign Minister Asks Entente to Influence Poland in Favor of Soviet Proposal as to Place for Peace Negotiations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MOSCOW, Russia (Tuesday)—Wireless messages report that a note has been transmitted by wireless from George Tchitcherin, the Foreign Minister, to the governments of the entente and the United States, pointing out that Poland insists that peace negotiations shall take place at the town of Borissov, which lies directly in the war zone. The Russian Government cannot accept Borissov, and offers as an alternative a town in neutral territory or in Petrograd, Moscow or Warsaw, which have all been declared by the Polish Government.

The Russian Government is ready to accept any town in a neutral country or in an entente country. Even London or Paris, but is obliged to decline a place situated in the war zone, so long as an armistice has not been concluded along the whole front. The note points out that refusal of the Polish Government to carry on peace negotiations elsewhere than Borissov is the only obstacle to peace, therefore the entente governments cannot be relieved of responsibility for the consequences, in view of the fact that it is in their power to influence Poland to adopt a less unyielding attitude.

Mobilizing Masses for Production

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MOSCOW, Russia (Tuesday)—Wireless messages report that the all-Russian Bolshevik party congress has approved of the mobilizing of the industrial proletariat for enforced labor. The congress decided that the Soviet system must consider the problem of developing its own methods of persuasion for the purpose of increasing the output, and considered personal zeal the greatest factor in increased production. All qualified workmen must return to their specialty.

The system of premiums, says the message, is one of the most powerful means of arousing competition, together with which must be arranged a system of food prices during the period of insufficient food supply, and diligent and conscientious workers must be guaranteed better remuneration than the careless worker.

Lithuanian Terms Accepted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—A message from Kovno states that the Russian government has replied to the Lithuanian note with reference to Lithuania's conditions for discussing the question of peace. The reply is quite satisfactory, the Soviet Government declaring that it recognizes unconditionally Lithuania's independence and also accepts the frontier lines sketched out by Lithuania. The Soviet Government adds that it agrees that the towns of Vilna and Grodno in justice belong to Lithuania, and in conclusion it is stated that the Bolsheviks have given up the demand that negotiations shall take place at Moscow, declaring their willingness to consider favorably any other proposition which the Lithuanians may deem necessary, preparatory to entering into negotiations, which it is expected will commence on April 20.

PICKETING RESUMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Picketing of the State Department was resumed yesterday noon and it was announced by the pickets they would continue indefinitely.

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INDEX FOR APRIL 14, 1920

Book Reviews and Literary News.....	Page 20
A Literary Letter.....	1
A Book of the Week.....	1
A Man Who Says What He Thinks.....	1
W. J. Courthouse.....	1
Our Poets: Amy Lowell.....	1
"Rare Ben Jonson".....	1
Business and Finance.....	Page 17
Stock Market Quotations.....	1
Shoe and Leather Market Situation.....	1
Argentine Sixes to be Paid Off.....	1
Union Twist Drill Business Grows.....	1
Shoe Buyers.....	1
Dividends.....	1
Liberty Bonds at New Low Levels.....	1
Editorials.....	Page 22
A Platform Prop for Prohibition.....	1
Australia and Home Defense.....	1
Spain and her Budget.....	1
The End of Simplified Spelling.....	1
Editorial Notes.....	1
General News.....	1
America Urged to Move Against Turk.....	4
American Ships in the German Trade.....	4
Bolsheviks Make Appeal to Allies.....	1
France Reaches Agreement with.....	1
General Stoppage of Work in Ireland.....	1
British Credits to Develop Business.....	1
Three Lusk Bills Passed by Senate.....	4
Massachusetts Told of a Witness.....	4
Home Gardens an Urgent Need.....	5
Governor Lowden Wins in Illinois.....	5
Industry to Offer Political Planks.....	5
Portugal's Effort to Maintain Order, if.....	6
Establishing the World's Airways.....	7
Soaring Prices in Woolen Fabrics.....	7
New Equity Bill in Science Case.....	8
Attorney-General's Argument on Motion to Intervene.....	9-11

BRITISH COLUMBIA TO VOTE ON TEMPERANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—A bill to provide for a temperance plebiscite in British Columbia has been introduced by the Premier, the Hon. John Oliver, in the provincial Legislature and given its second reading. It provides that a vote shall be taken not earlier than August 1 and not later than September 30 and that if no date is fixed by proclamation it will be on August 14. The questions to be put to the people will be as follows: Which do you prefer, the present prohibition act, or an act to provide for government control and sale in sealed packages of spirituous and malt liquors?

AMERICAN SHIPS IN THE GERMAN TRADE

United States Shipping Board Announces Its Policy—Proposed Opening of Old Hamburg-American Line Routes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Officials of the United States Shipping Board say that, although they will enter into direct alliance with German interests, they would be glad to aid private American interests seeking to enter that territory by allocating to them, on a time charter basis, sufficient ships to insure adequate service.

The board has received two proposals from shipowners for ships to enter the German trade, one from the American Ship and Commerce Corporation, the other from the International Mercantile Marine Company, so John A. Donald, commissioner of the board, has announced.

The International Mercantile Marine Company proposes to open up out of Hamburg the routes formerly maintained by the Hamburg-American line, but says it will in no way enlist the services of that line. It is thought the Hamburg line will be the agent of the American Ship and Commerce Corporation if that organization gets the large number of ships for which it has made an offer.

The sentiment of all American shipowners seems to be against an alliance with the Hamburg-American line, according to Frank C. Munson, president of the Munson Steamship Line, who said that the event of his getting the routes from Hamburg to the West Indies and South America he would not permit the Hamburg-American line to act as his agents in German ports.

"It does not seem to me to be the function of the American companies to set up the Hamburg-American line and other German steamship companies in business," said Mr. Munson.

"We are willing to maintain freight and passenger services from German ports in order to establish the American merchant marine. We are perfectly willing to make use of their terminals, docks, and other physical properties in Hamburg and other ports, but we do not want to have the German company representing us as exclusive agents."

Mr. Munson condemned the idea of any American shipowner entering into a contract with the German lines which would later permit them to have 50 per cent of the tonnage on any service under their own flag.

The Shipping Board reports a demand for ships greatly outstripping the supply. It is thought that Rear Admiral William S. Benson, chairman of the board, may grant an interview to Dr. Fleischer Cuno or other representatives of the German steamship company now in New York some time this week.

INDICATIONS THAT END OF RAILROAD STRIKE IS NEAR

Washington Switchmen Return to Work—Similar Action at Other Points Rumored—President Names Labor Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Indications of a break in the strike that has tied up the entire system of eastern railroads were seen in the action of 500 Washington switchmen, who returned to work at midnight on Tuesday. The decision of the switchmen was reached after a mass meeting at which the men voted to return to their posts at once, with the understanding that the Labor Board appointed by the President yesterday would take up their grievances and their wage demands.

No approach was made to the men by any agency of the United States Government, but leaders of the railroad brotherhoods had conducted an intensive campaign throughout the day, had made personal appeals to the men, and the vote to return to work, it was learned, was largely due to the influence brought to bear on the strikers by their accredited leaders. The moral effect of the naming of the labor board was one of the deciding factors in the decision to return.

W. N. Doak, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, who has been in Washington for two days, participated in the meetings and the conferences held throughout yesterday and submitted the views of the union leaders to the strikers with gratifying results, it was stated. Mr. Doak will go from here to Baltimore and cooperate with officials of the brotherhoods to get the men under the control of responsible leadership.

There were rumors here that similar action to that taken by the Washington switchmen would be taken at midnight on Tuesday by other groups of strikers throughout the country, but the extent to which the rumors accorded with facts could not be definitely ascertained. Officials of the American Federation of Labor and chiefs of the railroad brotherhoods, however, are redoubling their efforts to bring the crisis to an end before the government is compelled to step in. It was hoped that the action of the strikers here would be the signal for a general movement to work on the eastern lines.

Cabinet Meeting Called

Developments, which came thick and fast yesterday were as follows:

1. President Wilson called a meeting of the Cabinet for 10 o'clock this morning to consider the strike situation and the measures to be taken by the government to safeguard the public interest in the emergency.

2. Officials of the Department of Justice, working on returns from the district attorneys, are preparing data to submit to the cabinet meeting regarding the genesis of the unauthorized strike. A Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, sent a telegram to the presidents of the New York Central Railway and the Pennsylvania Railway asking for the names of employees on strike and for specific information regarding local leaders.

3. The Department of Justice intimated that the strike was more radical in character than was at first suspected, and stated that I. W. W. leaders were prominently identified with the launching of a nation-wide strike, starting with the transportation systems as the first step in a general attack on the established order.

Situation Extremely Serious

About noon yesterday President Wilson named nine members of the Labor Board created under the Esch-Cummings bill to hear and settle controversies over wages and working conditions. The names were sent to the Senate and were taken up immediately by the Interstate Commerce commission but A. B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa and chairman of the committee, held up the nominations for the day in order that more information about the candidates could be secured.

At the White House, at the Department of Justice, and on Capitol Hill the crisis threatening the entire transportation arteries of the country was regarded as serious in the extreme. In the debate in the Senate the Attorney-General was urgently exhorted to "act first and look up the law afterward." Hundreds of telegrams were pouring in to senators and members of the House, asserting that in the south and west and throughout agricultural regions in general fruit and vegetable crops were rotting and that live stock in course of transportation to terminal markets was being subjected to suffering.

Ray of Hope

Senator Cummins was preparing an amendment to the railroad bill which would permit the Labor Board to meet in Washington immediately and not at its permanent headquarters in Chicago. The committee after considering the Pointexter anti-strike bill had it referred to a sub-committee of three. As a result of the crisis, several bills penalizing interference with the transportation systems are in course of preparation and will be offered in the Senate and the House within the next few days. Senators affected to see a ray of

hope for a solution of the tangle in the possibility that the strikers could be convinced that the move was engineered by forces whose aims and purposes are not at all the aims of the mass of railroad employees. The impression was general that men who had their own grievances were played on by radical agitators. It is therefore probable that the first move of the department will be to issue, through the President, perhaps, an appeal, coupled with a statement as to the character of the leaders in the movement.

President Wilson's call for a Cabinet meeting was received with general acclaim, as the belief was becoming general that there was no time for "watchful waiting." This is the first meeting of his official family called by the President since his return from his western speaking tour in behalf of the Versailles Treaty. It will be held out as usual in the executive offices, but in the President's study.

Makeup of New Labor Board

Mr. Wilson had been urged to appoint the Labor Board if only in order that it might give assurance to the heads of the railroad brotherhoods that the claims of the employees would receive the immediate consideration of the board. It is composed of nine members, three representing the general public, three the railroad management and three representing the railroad employees. The list of names submitted to the Senate for confirmation follows:

Public Group—Albert Phillips, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, term of three years; A. O. Wharton, St. Louis, railroad employees department of American Federation of Labor and now member of railroad board of wages and working conditions, United States Railroad Administration, term of two years; James J. Forrester, president of Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, term of one year.

Management Group—Horace Baker of Ohio, term of three years; J. H. Eliot of Texas, term of two years; William L. Park of Illinois, term of one year.

Public Group—R. M. Barton of Tennessee, term of three years; G. Wallace Hanger of the District of Columbia, term of two years; Henry Hunt of Ohio, term of one year.

Men of Experience

Mr. Baker was formerly general manager of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railroad. Mr. Eliot was formerly general manager of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company and subsequently was a colonel in the transportation corps of the American expeditionary force. Mr. Park is vice-president of the Chicago Great Western Railroad Company. Judge R. M. Barton was for years a member of the Tennessee Court of Appeals. Mr. Hanger is assistant commissioner of mediation and conciliation. Mr. Hunt was formerly mayor of Cincinnati.

Walter Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, introduced a bill yesterday providing against "interference with the instrumentalities of interstate commerce" and making a conspiracy between two and more persons to interfere with transportation a crime punishable by three years imprisonment.

"The power now in the hands of the Attorney-General," said the New Jersey Senator, "is adequate to handle the strike situation. I talked with Attorney-General Palmer today. He assured me no additional law was necessary. I am glad the Attorney-General feels he has the power needed."

Radicals Back of Strike

Part of a Revolutionary Plot, Says the Department of Justice

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The railroad strike, the source and direction of which have seemed so indefinite and bewildering to many persons, is part of a well-directed plan, according to information in the possession of the Department of Justice. "It is one phase of the world revolutionary movement," it was said by officials yesterday, "and well-meaning and innocent men are being led part way along a road that leads to Communism and Bolshevism."

What the men who have taken advantage of a sporadic strike to develop it into a big railroad strike are aiming at is a general strike which shall develop into a mass strike and that into a revolution which shall establish a soviet form of government. Transportation is regarded as the fundamental step in this program. For months members of the I. W. W. and of the Communist Party have been preparing the way for this strike. They have been distributing their literature and carrying on a propaganda through more than 400 newspapers which could not be checked because Congress has not yet acted on the request of the attorney-general to pass a law which would enable the Department of Justice to suppress printed matter advocating the overthrow of the government.

I. W. W. Address to Railroad Workers

There is in the possession of the Department of Justice an "address to railroad workers" which follows closely the lines of the manifesto published by the Bolsheviks. This was published by the I. W. W. in Chicago and was circulated, it is believed, just before the strike began there.

In this address it was pointed out that "this is the golden opportunity for which the workers have been looking." References were made to the "one big union" which was to be the ultimate goal. In that connection, it is interesting to know that the members of the "O. B. U." as the radical union of Canada is called, are in this country

assisting the strike, and that a new union was openly organized yesterday supposedly under I. W. W. auspices. "The craft form of union was useful in its day," the address admitted, "but it is no longer able to function." The American Federation of Labor was referred to scornfully as having 57 brands of unionism, but being unable to organize 50,000,000 of the workers of the country. "The I. W. W. offers the only solution, organizing by industries and taking in all the workers," it was declared. The International Communist Party was referred to in laudatory terms. The workers were told that they get only one-fifth of their product in wages, the employers taking four-fifths and the question was put, "Why fool with political red tape?"

Revolt Has Bolshevik Background

"It is this sort of thing that turns normal labor problems into dangerous movements," said an official of the department. "Ordinarily they can be worked out, but this attempt to stir up the passions and prejudice of the workers and use them for violent political movements injects a new danger and renders the solution infinitely more difficult. Revolution will not come in this country, but thousands of good men are being swept along the road in its direction by unscrupulous leaders. This strike did not happen over night any more than have attempted revolutions in other parts of the world. The Kapp revolution was soon seen to have a Bolshevik background. So had this. Meanwhile the peace of the country is disturbed and every one suffers inconvenience and apprehension."

While the Department of Justice officials maintain a hopeful attitude, they do not minimize the extent of the strike and the temptation that it offers to the discontented in other lines of industry to join in what they regard as a protest against injustice, failing to recognize that they are lending themselves to a radical plot which would ruin themselves and destroy their government.

The Department expects to have literature and documents in hand today which will furnish proof of the revolutionary plot back of the strike and the responsibility of the I. W. W. and the Communist Party.

The latest bulletins received at the Department of Justice indicate that, while the strike had weakened in some places, it was stronger in others, and on the whole conditions could not be said to be improving. The walk-out of the shompen was considered an unfavorable indication.

Word had been received that Bedell, who has replaced Grunau as the leader in Chicago, is a member of the I. W. W., indicating that this organization was coming into the open as the directing factor. Information was being obtained regarding his record from Chicago and Pittsburgh.

Attorney-General Palmer, who had intimated that he would give out a complete statement regarding the conspiracy yesterday, decided not to do so, after announcement of the Cabinet meeting for this morning. He said the department felt that it had sufficient grounds for wanting to know the names of leaders of the strike on certain roads and for that reason telegrams had been sent to the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroads asking them to furnish the department with the names of all employees on strike and indicating those who were involved as leaders. It was generally believed that it was intended in part to disclose the identity of members of the I. W. W. or kindred movements.

Jersey City Conference

Strikers to Submit Grievances to New Railroad Labor Board

NEW YORK, New York—After a conference between the executive committee representing the strikers and leaders of the four railroad brotherhoods held in the office of the commissioner of public safety in Jersey City, New Jersey, yesterday afternoon, it was announced by Timothy Shea, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, that the strikers would submit their grievances to the new railroad labor board whose appointment, under the Transportation Act, President Wilson announced yesterday. It was decided that the Governor of the State should be requested to wire the President to ascertain the exact date when the board as approved by the United States Senate would be ready to function.

The 12 members of the strikers' committee were led by Edward McHugh, a Jersey Central brakeman, and the brotherhoods were represented by Mr. Shea, L. C. Griffing, assistant grand chief of the Locomotive Engineers Brotherhood, and T. R. Dodge, acting president of the Trainmen's Brotherhood. Mayor Hague of Jersey City brought about the conference after separate discussions with both the strikers and the brotherhood leaders.

It was said that the men had begun to realize that they had been led into taking a wrong step, and that the brotherhood leaders were meeting with success in persuading them that they could hope for real adjustment of their wage demands only through orderly procedure in conjunction with the board provided by law for the purpose.

By unanimous vote, the strikers, after hearing the report of their committee last night, refused to return to work.

The railroad managers announced that if within 48 hours definite action toward a return to work was not taken, they would avail themselves of the offer of help from civilians, loyal brotherhood men and others.

Several attorneys yesterday began inquiry into the reported holding-up of mail trains by the strikers at Port Jervis on Sunday. Railroad managers formulated plans

for handling the strike and the military engineering committee, composed of men who served with the Eleventh United States Engineers during the war, offered to help recruit men to operate trains. Offers of civilian help continued, including offers from engineering departments of universities, and from private citizens. Several trains were resumed with volunteer crews while mass meetings of citizens protested against the strike. The mayors of Englewood and Tonawanda, New Jersey, acted as firemen on trains from their cities to New York. Soldiers facilitated mail service with motor trucks.

Improvement at Chicago

Railroad Men Returning to Work and Freight Moving Faster

CHICAGO, Illinois—With the appointment of the new Labor Board by President Wilson, railroad officials and loyal union men look for a speedy settlement of the railroad strike. The General Managers Association of the Railroads could not deal with the strikers, because of their previous agreements with the old unions, so they have been awaiting the appointment of this board as the only possible solution of their difficulties.

Officers of the old recognized unions have been expecting a general return to their ranks of the insurgent strikers at any moment during the last two days, and now that the government is to take a hand in the controversy they consider that the brotherhoods have practically won in their fight to stick by their agreements and bring the strikers back into the organization.

Chicago's freight terminals showed a marked improvement yesterday over the congestion of last week. Embargoes are being lifted and freight is beginning to move faster.

Several railroads report that their employees are slowly returning to work and before the week is over they expect conditions here to be nearly normal.

Trucks Carry Supplies

Washington Seeks to Guard Against Possibility of a Food Shortage

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Instructions were sent to federal district attorneys yesterday by the Department of Justice to proceed at once against any persons who take advantage of the situation created by the strike to profiteer in food or "to make exorbitant profits out of the situation."

Washington has not yet felt the results of food shortage in any line, but as no freight cars entered or left the city yesterday, and as none are expected today, it will not be long before economies will have to be practiced.

Army motor trucks are to be used extensively, not only here, but elsewhere, according to a plan of the Council of National Defense which is being developed. Other motor trucks are being pressed into service, and are plying between this city, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Some food is being distributed to other cities, a large shipment of fish which arrived in this city having been sent directly by truck to New York City.

New York sent by motor truck to Washington a part of its surplus of Denmark butter, and a chain grocery firm sent a fleet of trucks to Philadelphia for sugar. Other foods are being shipped in considerable quantity by parcel post.

The War Department announced last evening that large supplies of frozen beef, canned meats, and bacon would be sold at low prices to help out the food supply in this emergency.

Appeal by New Jersey Governor

NEW YORK, New York—Edward J. Edwards, Governor of New Jersey, last night telegraphed to President Wilson requesting him to urge upon the Senate immediate confirmation of the Labor Board nominations and that he hasten organization of the board so as to end the railroad strike. He requested the approximate date on which the board would be ready to function, and sent telegrams soliciting similar appeals from the governors of 10 other states.

Students Aid Railroads

PRINCETON, New Jersey—Princeton students are rallying to the aid of the railroads. The first detachment of volunteers left shortly after noon yesterday in answer to a call for 25 strikebreakers issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Within an hour after the general call for volunteers by the university authorities, more than 400 men had offered themselves, and are now ready to leave when wanted.

RENUMBERING IN DETROIT

DETROIT, Michigan—Confusion which has bothered commercial travelers and visitors to Detroit from over the country will be eliminated when the renumbering of the city, which has just started, is completed. Detroit is one of the few large cities which has clung to the consecutive system of house numbering. By a vote of the citizens, a base line has been established and the houses are now being renumbered on the 100-to-a-block system.

LEADER OUTLINES MINERS' DEMANDS

Not Only Wage Increase, but Good Conditions and Reasonable Length of Working Day Desired, Declares J. L. Lewis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Working conditions that shall be as safe and comfortable as possible, a not unduly long day, regularity of work, and a fair day's wage are fundamental necessities for the peaceful working of the country's coal mines, and thus for the assurance of the country's sufficient coal supply, according to John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers of America, who discussed the coal situation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The miners have requested shorter working hours," began Mr. Lewis. "The public has been led to think that they already have an eight-hour day. In reality, however, the contracts are for eight hours at the working place, which is quite another thing and often makes for a 9, 10 or 10½-hour day underground. For instance, in a typical mine employing 600 men and having a mine shaft 600 feet deep, it takes three-quarters of an hour to lower those men to the bottom of the shaft, after which they must sometimes travel several miles before reaching the working place where their eight-hour day is to begin. Add to this the lunch hour—for the miner cannot afford to spend an hour for lunch, but instead eats a little as the opportunity is afforded him between carloads and it means a long day underground."

Lack of Regularity

"The average number of days worked in the central competitive field, comprising western Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, is 204, which shows an economic loss and waste exceeding 100 days. Since 280,000,000 tons of coal the produced annually in this central competitive field, miners having idle days think unduly long working days are unnecessary and feel that the work could be spread over more days or shorter hours with benefit to all. They would be glad of the opportunity to work regularly. This would also help the railroads to provide a more equitable car supply for transportation purposes and materially decrease the cost of coal by a lessening of the overhead."

"The bituminous coal industry is over-equipped and over-developed. We have a present capacity of 700,000,000 tons of bituminous coal annually, although the requirements for domestic use and foreign amount to only 500,000,000. Therefore, we have a peak capacity of 40 per cent more than is required. That means that men work less than five-sevenths of their regular time, the over-development adds unnecessarily to overhead charges, and the public suffers in consequence. "The anthracite fields are more limited and more highly organized than the bituminous; their problems, transportation, and so forth, are worked out more scientifically; the relation of supply and demand is more equitable. Yet here, too, there is over-production, although it is not so acute in comparison with the bituminous case."

Similarity of Conditions

"Certain conditions of employment are similar in both anthracite and bituminous fields so it is natural to seek comparatively similar reforms in both. The recent award of the bituminous fields, so that the participants in the working conditions in statu quo except for the 27 per cent wage increase. The miners feel that improved conditions of work are equally as important as increased wages. Yet the commission has ignored this, also the request for a shorter day."

"This, together with the failure to give day workers and men employed by the month a wage increase corresponding to that given to contract workers has resulted in some local rebellions at different mines. The miners claim also that those doing the same sort of work should be paid the same wages, irrespective of the locality where they work. This too, the commission ignored."

"Seventy-three per cent of the men work on piece rates; they actually dig three times as much coal, cut it, drill, blast, etc., while 27 per cent are day workers and haul, hoist and dump the coal. The miner's work lends itself more readily to the piece work or contract system, although it is not called that, and he is paid in proportion to the work he has performed. The character of work performed by the day men makes it more convenient for employers to pay them by the day or month."

Chief Issues at Stake

"The chief issues at stake among the anthracite workers, terms for whose new agreement are now being formulated, are not only increased wages, but improved and uniform working conditions, shorter hours at the working place, and complete recognition of the union. It is felt that since all workers in mine fields are beneficiaries of the union, as they profit by the wage increases and other reforms effected through the instrumentality of the unions, they should contribute to its maintenance. The union has no desire to interfere with the right of any individual to work for whom he will, or trespass upon his freedom of action in any way. In seeking employment any man has a right to choose between a non-union industry and a so-called union industry."

dustry, but if he voluntarily decides to enter any industry where reforms have been instituted by the unions, then by every moral precept he should assume the obligations which accrue to him as a beneficiary.

"The costs to the consumer of any wage increase to the miner should be relatively unimportant unless operators and distributors increase their prices disproportionately. At present the production of coal is normal, although there is marked unrest and impatience among the men at the mines. Production is curtailed in no degree except just now by difficulties of transportation."

Federation Democratic

Asked whether he thought it was time for a reformation within the American Federation of Labor to make that organization more democratic, Mr. Lewis replied that he believed the federation was probably the most democratic organization that could be devised.

"The federation has nothing to do with the internal affairs of any of its affiliated organizations and absolutely nothing to do with the wage policies of any affiliated organization," he said. "Every one of these has complete autonomy in regard to its own affairs and is not accountable to the federation. The executive committee is made up of eight vice-presidents who, in most cases, happen to be officers of international unions, but it has no authority to issue any instructions affecting policies or courses of action to any international union."

"The United Mine Workers Union, with its 540,000 paid up members, is entirely a free agent as concerns its own affairs and policies, and the same is true of all other international unions and federations. Thus, I am at a loss to see how the federation could be made more democratic."

SHORTAGE OF MILL FEED IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—With almost three-quarters of the mills of Canada closed for the greater part of the time, the milling industry in western and eastern Canada is virtually arrested, according to statements made by C. E. Austin, general manager of the Interprovincial Mills, in an interview here.

"Whether the responsibility lies with the wheat board or with the lack of outside orders of which the government has control is yet to be decided," he said, "though millers generally attach some blame to both, but the point at issue as it affects the west is the shortage of mill feed. At present bran and shorts and other forms of mill feed are practically not available and farmers are begging for feed, especially as there is a shortage of the ordinary feeds." Mr. Austin said that little or no wheat had been released from Ft. William since February 1 for milling purposes. Flour orders had been taken by the government for export since December 1, 1919, and even these orders passed through a doubtful period since the ban on wheat being released for flour was imposed, some of them being left unfilled indefinitely. Mr. Austin said that there were in store in Ft. William about eight million bushels of wheat, as compared with sixty millions this time last year. The wheat board, he said, seemed to be little concerned with the production of flour for export, as the wheat could be exported for a higher price than it could command as flour, with the object of making the most possible for the pool, so that the participants in the flour pool, when they sold at the fixed cash advance would be worth as much as possible.

ONTARIO TO TAKE DRINK REFERENDUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Temperance forces of Ontario have united to urge upon the Legislature of this Province the need of a referendum vote of the Province with the view to abolishing all import liquor traffic. Hitherto two distinct factions have operated toward a common goal more or less independently, due to personal differences be-

EXCHANGE PROFESSOR SAILS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—William T. Sedgwick, professor of biology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, left the United States this week for England, where he will serve as the Institute's first exchange professor to the universities of Leeds and Cambridge.

AMUSEMENTS

JORDAN HALL, Friday, April 16, 8 P. M.

PEOPLE'S PHILHARMONIC CHOIR

F. W. Wodell, Conductor, in "O Southland," J. R. Johnson, "Madrigals," F. W. Wodell, and "Creation." Parts by R. H. Solovitz, Mrs. Caroline Hudson-Alexander, soprano; Roy N. Cropper, tenor; and Dr. St. Clair A. Wodell and Victor A. Ober, basses. Tickets, \$1.50, \$1 and 50c, plus war tax. Ditson's and Jordan Hall.

THEATRICAL

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Management, A. L. ERLANGER

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are referred to its issue of Dec. 16, 1919, in which a most admirable illustrated review of "Monsieur Beaucaire" appears.

When in Need of Flowers

Buy of The Florist

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AIR SERVICE ON A COMMERCIAL BASIS

Handley Page, British Inventor, Tells a Chicago Association of the Many Things Needed Besides the Aeroplanes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The importance to commercial aviation of an organization on the ground for the repair, upkeep and overhauling of machines and engines was emphasized by Handley Page, British aeroplane manufacturer and inventor, at a luncheon given here recently by the Chicago Association of Commerce. "The last thing you want in an air service," said Mr. Page, "is an aeroplane. You must put in the ground organization right. You must have wireless communications. You must have meteorological forecasting. You must have the repair shops and everything else before you start your flying."

"You can't imagine a railroad system," continued Mr. Page, "without repair shops for its locomotives and freight cars, and so it is impossible to run an air line without having the necessary repair shops also."

"In traveling through the air you must have a perfect knowledge of the conditions that you have to meet. Think of the analogous service that you get on the sea; there you must have docks for the ships, you must have nautical almanacs to assist navigation, you must have the seas charted and the ocean currents known if you are going to maintain a regular schedule service."

Air Currents

"In the air you have a medium which is much more changeable than the ocean. The currents are much swifter and more likely to change, and it is therefore much more important that the air conditions should be well known."

"For a service to be commercial, it must return to those people who are engaged in it some recompense for their work and for the money they invest. The business you want is a business which is of service to the community, speeding up the commercial work by allowing people to visit more quickly their business representatives and more quickly send out their mail and correspondence and close up contracts."

"We have been running a transport service in England. Up to March 4 we had flown 85,000 miles, had carried 50,000 pounds of freight and 4000 passengers without injury to a passenger or loss of a pound of freight."

Aerodrome Service

"In England if you fly in your machine, you can alight at an aerodrome which is kept up by the government. You pay \$1 or \$2, according to the size of the machine, and you have the machine safely housed for the night. That sum also includes the service of a man to guard the machine during the night and start your propeller in the morning."

"In addition you can get from the aerodrome a full report as to the weather all over the country so that you know where to fly."

"Of course you want to go a little stage further and provide for night flying. It is not much good competing with railroads if you are going to fly only by day, because the railroad will start at night and run all night and all day, and probably do 1000 miles. Well, if you don't start until the morning, you won't get there any quicker than the railroad. You want to fly by night so that express or mail matter posted in Chicago at night is delivered next morning in New York instead of the next evening."

"That is quite possible if you develop the aerodrome service a little further and provide light houses all the way along so that you have a great white way stretched across the country."

TRAFFIC HELD UP IN SARDINIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—In consequence of the railway strike in Sardinia, all the railway traffic has ceased.

Paint it one day—use it the next

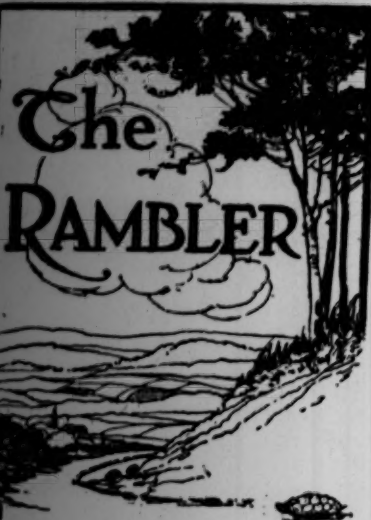
No long waits to get your car ready to paint. No long waiting for it to get hard enough to use. First see that it's clean. Then see that wherever you paint it, is as free from dust as possible—better sprinkle the floor. Then most important, see to it that you have a can of Lowe's Auto Varnish Colors to do the job with. One coat is enough unless you change the color from a dark to a light one. The way it goes on, and smooths right up to a mirror gloss finish, will delight you. Furthermore, it will stand a surprising amount of wear and tear. Sold by all Lowe Dealers. Send for special circular. "That Car of Mine—How to Keep Down the Painting Cost."

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A Critical Paper

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

To please others, is one of the pleasantest things in the world, and to say to them and to do for them what they find agreeable. Yet, there are moments when pleasantness and pleasure must take second place and some, we fancy, may not be pleased when it comes to certain peculiarities in writing, or what is called the use of English. Our language is a noble one, so, if some susceptibilities are touched, it cannot be helped—the susceptible will have suffered in a good cause.

The language has a good many accretions and has withstood divers assaults; many have done their best to make it weak, common in appearance, ineffective and above all characterless; there are constant assaults in the shape of alleged zeal for clearness and brevity, for democratic simplicity and absence of affectation, the most curious and malicious perhaps of all being the pretense that a language, as such, counts for little and that men can manufacture a language as they would a new kind of plow. It is a temptation, the idea that one can make a vocabulary; here and there, a genius may be able to set up a word or two, always with the risk of becoming slightly ridiculous, but for us common men it is wiser not to take any liberties with the English language. The temptation, usually quite an innocent one, to an incorrect use of words is often shown in what the eighteenth century called "vulgarisms" and we call "popularisms." Thus when some body person asserts in print that the Secretary of State for something or other has entirely mismanaged his Department, the official "refutes" him in an interview in his favorite, independent newspaper, by denying everything and intimating that the critic is a dangerous and unbecoming member of society. "Refute" is so neat and majestic a word that it is come to be doted on by many and that it refutes nothing at all, matters nothing. The word has a sound to it and sound counts for a great deal; the public are gradually taught to confound and misunderstand the meaning of the word and soon gain the impression that one may "refute" with a club or a vivid denial. As a matter of convenience, the Oxford Dictionary could save a great deal of pains; to refute means "to disprove, overthrow by argument, prove to be false," and we have examples stretching over three centuries, from the Ecclesiastical Polity to Jowett's Plato. When a man in the dock "refutes" the prosecution in this newspaper sense, he generally goes to jail; when he follows the benign usage of Hooker and the Master of Balliol he is pretty sure of acquittal.

When some one has become aware of something, writers like to say that he sensed it. Perhaps he did, but the writer had done much better had he said that the person perceived it. There is authority for the word, none denies it, but it has two faults; it is a noun used where there is a verb to do the work, and this is neither elegant nor necessary; in the second place, it is but a labor-saving device to no purpose. It is easy to use a noun for a verb, instead of looking at the dictionary. Indeed, we have a faint suspicion that some deem it a kind of political independence and feel themselves freedmen of the "super-grammatical" school, but though there is precedent for it, it is one best left alone. Besides, the word "sense," as ordinarily employed, has so much to do with the bodily attributes that its use in this way is confusing.

One of the most comic words that is freely used is "flay." When one is put out of countenance with some pronouncement, individual or group, he "flays" it, him, or them, according to the headlines. It must be terrible to be excoriated, but how much more terrible the picture of the flayer at work. His hair bristles, his eyes have a baleful light, his wristband is rolled up better to handle the pen of justice as it scorches the shrinking page. If he use the typewriter, and careful observers affirm that there are many such, the spectacle gains, not loses in terrible. What becomes of the poor victims of all these flayings? Perhaps they do not mind the process very much, but continue to expose themselves to Bombastes his wrath. By this time, he must have done a deal of flaying, for what one sees has the Furioso touch, the bulbous anger and purple indignation. It is come to such a pass with us that when we see that some one has been flayed, we look more closely and say, "The fellow must have had something to say," and we leave Bombastes to his grammar and his friends. No doubt Bombastes was annoyed; what we deprecate is that he was not fitted with a better word. He rendered a service none the less, for he has reminded us of a sound maxim, never to announce what you are going to do to a naughty and recalcitrant opponent, but to do it; and of its complement, that announcement should always be put a half tone lower than performance.

Let what we say put a gloom upon the reader, we urge him to hold before his eyes a lovely picture wherein Bombastes flays not at all and others cease from sensing and refuting, but

on the contrary look with trusting eyes upon the large pages of the dictionary, and having looked, rub out one or two trifling words that have slipped into an otherwise perfect manuscript.

A JOVIAL CORNER OF SPRING

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The snow and ice had gradually disappeared from the fields and rivers; and now there were only occasional patches in the deep recesses of the woods, and under overhanging ledges where the sun never shone. But the wind was still cold, and its breath was a sharp reminder of the winter which had scarcely yet relaxed its grasp. Rambles were led to seek southern exposures and to linger along the sheltered sides of woods and fields. Around the house, snowdrops were in the full height of delicate beauty, and here and there a crocus was beginning to show its golden face above the slowly awakening grass.

I was sitting by a window, trying to read, but the lilt of spring was in my heart, and my attention wandered. I was thinking of the woods and fields and rivers, and wondering how many of my friends had responded to the warm invitation of the late March sun. But the wind was keen, and I hesitated to venture forth. Another day might be better, I thought; and I resolutely turned my back to the window. But at that moment came a clear, peculiar note from the woods, and I half rose to my feet. Again it was repeated, sweet and triumphant, and quickly I exchanged the book for my hat and hurried from the house. The owner of that voice was at least ten days earlier than usual, and with his note ringing in my ears and promising a mild spring, I lost much of my dread of the winter.

A Certain Glen

The woods crept toward my house from all directions; but a certain part, which lay on the southern declivity of a sharp range of hills, seemed to belong more particularly to early spring and late fall. Here I knew of a tiny glen where flowers could be occasionally found all through the winter. High ledges rose protectively on the north and west, and across the lower side a small brook ran musically. Dogtooth violets and cowslips grew along the banks of the brook, and the half acre or so of land which the glen contained was dotted here and there with patches of wintergreen and partidge clover.

The glen was the trying-place of the first arrivals in spring. Birds lingered here for a week or ten days, discussing plans, and making short excursions into the surrounding woods and fields in search of suitable places for setting up housekeeping. And it was the last point of departure in the fall. Tempted by the partridge berries and the sweet, succulent buds and shoots, they tarried longer than usual, and occasionally, some of the more venturesome remained all winter. I was in the habit of visiting the glen from time to time, and it was seldom that I found it entirely deserted.

Voices of Spring

This morning I heard the sounds of hilarity long before I ceased the brook and started up the narrow path which led to the open glade. Evidently the warm sunshine pleased them, and they were holding high carnival over it and the good things which the little glen contained. I counted at least five distinct voices, and each of them was raised in joyous outburst of joy and expectancy.

As I paused beneath the spreading branches of a big oak which stood on the edge of the glade, I was challenged by a quick note of inquiry, and a blue bird flew directly in front of me and looked me over sharply. Apparently the scrutiny was satisfactory; for he presently flew back to his position in the oak and began a rollicking twittering with his mate, who had been watching him. In a neighboring tree, several robins were in a state of high elation. First one would chirp and trill, then another would throw his head back and apparently try to outdo him. Then they would all burst forth in a wild chorus from other birds, then the robins' voices would come out again, clear and distinct.

Every tree in the glen seemed to have its quota of birds, and among them I could distinguish bluejays, soldier blackbirds, and a number of the warblers. As I listened, it almost seemed as though the summer must have come.

Decorating a Squirrel's Nest

There was no wind, only a low murmur from the topmost branches of the trees. The high ground along the base of the ledges was thickly covered with dandelions and cinquefoils, and here and there were bright scarlet and green patches of wintergreen and partidge berries.

I took out my notebook, and as I did so a small piece of tissue paper fluttered to the ground. I did not notice it until I saw a gray squirrel regarding it covetously. As I stepped aside he caught it eagerly in his mouth and skurried up the trunk of the oak tree. Far up among the branches I could see what appeared to be a round mass of brown leaves, and I knew that my tissue paper was destined to help decorate the interior of the squirrel's home.

I remained in the glen for nearly an hour; and during that time, except for occasional brief notes of inquiry, my presence seemed in no way to disconcert the jovial inhabitants. Perhaps they were all so glad to get back as to accept anything that was not distinctly dangerous. They sang and chirped and gossiped as frankly as though I belonged to their number—as, indeed, I did. Overhead I could hear the distant "caw, caw" of crows, and from the undergrowth came the peculiar whirr of flying quail; and before I left I received the cheerful greeting of the chickadee and the soft, modulated salutation of the wood thrush.

ON A FREIGHT SHIP TO SOUTH AFRICA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Although the scuppers are plugged up and there is trouble with both condenser pumps and feed pump; although there are many short circuits in the electric wiring and there are burst water pipes and burst steam pipes, and a hot bearing in the main engine, every one on board this casual of the sea is glad to be here. The pressure of traffic outward from England is so great that we ask no questions, thankfully accepting the fact that, whatever our ship's condition and temper, we are at least heading toward the southern seas. We are following an unusual course with passengers—from New York to Capetown—an experimental trip, it would seem, with a view to a regular service in the future, when markets are established for American goods.

At the last moment before sailing it looked as if we would, after all, be left behind—for the captain was told that his ship must sail under the Peruvian flag, and was given his sailing orders in Spanish; and so the brand new Stars and Stripes proudly floating on the breeze was pulled in and replaced by the Peruvian flag. Whereupon the crew struck, and our fate hung in the balance; some one placated them—and now at last we are facing full into the southern trade winds.

The boat was a German, plying from Hamburg to South America before the war—she is not a youngster at the best; and, before the booty was seized, her late owners dynamited her cylinders, and otherwise disturbed her interior; she was repaired and used for transport work, but was not thoroughly overhauled before sailing this trip, and our progress is slow at moments. One day, say, speculative. We have come to regard all these matters as part of this unusual vessel, which is carrying us at the instigation of the United States—from the port of New York. It is officered by Americans, and is sailing to a British port, with American goods, under the Peruvian flag, manned by a scratch crew of every nationality.

Getting Acquainted

Starting—we seemed to each other the usual uninteresting mixture of people, of old and young, of Jew and Gentile. No one stood out to the eye. But gradually, as order came out of chaos, individuals appeared from the mass. Little groups crystallized, interest in one another replaced solitary thoughts, and in a few days we had become a floating village, with local officers, characters and problems. One or two of the slim young stewards who wait at table are working to get through college, to become lawyers and so on. It fills one with joy to see them, earnest and jolly, scrubbing floors, polishing brass—waiting and laying the cloth. This work is good for them, because in the United States it carries no sting in after life; as it does, most unjustly, in England.

There are the Boers, returning to their native land, and talking Cape Dutch among themselves. One is a young widow, a big, capable mother, woman, with four children—four handsome stolid, unemotional youngsters, who obey, it seems, more by instinct than training; quite different from the Jews, who talk Yiddish and live apart from the rest of us. They have found each other as quickly and certainly as two drops of rain run together on a window pane, or the brooks meet on their way to the sea. One so far forgot himself one day as to sing "Eli Eli," which seems to be a Jewish national hymn, for the rest sat apart in a corner, in a kind of sullen ecstasy; not, please, that we should hear it, but held at the same time by its familiar phrases. There are two small Jew boys, brimful of race; even in their play they are entirely true to type, so persistent, so out to win. Nothing easy, or yielding or charming about them, just hard purpose. I was sewing placidly one day, rejoicing in the dipping flight of flying fish along our prow, so like the swift, sharp flight of swallows, when a grubby hand rested on my knee, and a pair of brilliant oriental eyes flashed up to mine. "My father is a Jew; I can make money and my father can invest it," said the very young voice. I was duly staggered at this news, and much pleased to see he was creating an effect, he offered to tell me a story or sing me a song. I asked for the song, it seemed more exciting, and a shrill voice rose amid the wash of waters:

O listen the song I will sing you:
Put your hand in your purse,
The song might have been worse,
And give the poor singer a penny.

Interesting Characters

Apart from the rest, a young American wool merchant sits with his bride. He is going out to buy South African wool. Since 1913, when the tariff was altered, America has been able to buy this fine merino wool. It could not afford to before, because the wool is a heavy shrinker. So before 1913, when American merchants wanted wool from a foreign market they went to Australia, buying her light-shrinking brands.

A bright lad with a very cockney accent, who is now an American citizen, and proud of it, is going out with a shipment of cars; the roads and the scenery are wonderfully fine in South Africa, and cars are considerably used. A lean, hard engineer with a passion for hunting baboons is going out prospecting—to bore with his diamond core drills for coal, etc. The British Government has used his drills, and he says—with a gleam of gold teeth—that if they used them the drills must be good!

There are two Scottish pioneers who know British East Africa like the palm of their hands; a tall and strapping bride from Rhodesia, from Louisiana; a much-traveled American, who is working for the Standard Oil Company, a gracious and quiet man, who has the humorous, watchful manner one asso-

ciates with a well-bred cosmopolitan. A singer, half Egyptian, half French, with a fine voice and temperamental manner, has a way of luring one aside to hear the tale of the wooing, winning, and beauty of his wife—a touching frailty and readily forgiven. There is a fresh-faced couple of Americans, of the type one cares to meet: kind, sensitive, well-read, thoughtful. He is going out to enlarge his big engineering business, which makes machinery to load and unload vessels, etc., remove waste, load and shift coal—all labor-saving patents.

The engines beat on sullenly, and the shell of wood and iron plods patiently, through seas of unimagined beauty, toward the African shore, where she will presently discharge her load of laughing humans. Probably because everybody knew the ship was small, old, and in poor shape he expected to be uncomfortable, and determined to make the best of things; so the best points of every one have come to the surface and the long voyage proves exceptionally happy. As the strong-winged albatross appears upon our wake, warning us land is near, we begin to exchange addresses, vowing the experimental trip from New York to South Africa a great success.

RUS IN URBE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"There is no 'rus in urbe' like Covent Garden Market," wrote Charles Kennard. "It is the metropolitan congress of the vegetable kingdom." If he could see it today he would call it the international, not the metropolitan, congress of the vegetable kingdom, for the wealth of the world of fruit and flowers and vegetables is pouring day by day into this clearing house of beauty. There are people who will rise at 5 o'clock to visit the market, merely for the sight of the flowers and fruit, but few are like Charles Dickens, who confessed that in the old days, when he had no money, he took a turn in Covent Garden and stared at the pineapples.

The sale of 12 sections of the Covent Garden estate to mind the original name, the Covent Garden, which as far back as the first quarter of the thirteenth century was an inclosure belonging to the abbots of Westminster. Toward the west, adjacent to it, were seven acres of "fair spreading pastures" with an avenue of stately elms, with country lanes and green fields on either side. A plan of London published by Agas in 1562 shows Covent Garden inclosed by a thick wall which ran straight on the north side parallel with this avenue of shady elms. A large pond was said to have existed near the middle of the market, fed partly by a local spring, which afterward supplied a pump near the parish church, and partly by a running stream which made its way down to the Thames.

A writer in the last century speaks of the extraordinary taste for flowers by Londoners, and mention is made of the prices given for them—ten and sixpence for a moss rose. The fine people who once had their residences in Covent Garden, and promenaded on the piazza, would be astonished if they could see the working men and women of London "treating themselves" to flowers at prices unheard of then.

THE FALL OF A DARK PLOT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"The Conspiracy of the Tricolored Beans" has an odd look, and no doubt cheers the heart of the humorist that needs practice, but such is the name given to a political affair in a certain report of the French Foreign Office, Volume 177, Tuscany, covering the whole or part of the year 1844. Belloc, who was then French Minister at Florence, wrote to Guizot that the Minister of Police had unearthed a plot among the schoolboys at the lyceum in Lucca: no one over a certain age could join, and the conspirators used to go to a tavern where they ate tricolored beans to show their republican sentiments. This diet, though attended with some peril to the conspirators, was not in itself criminal. But it appeared that the "young gents" were in the habit of repairing to a house outside the walls, where they refreshed themselves by the invigorating exercise of poniard practice on a mattress nailed to a wall. They further had arranged to break up a procession on a religious holiday, to disarm and disperse the guards and to sing the "Marseillaise." They had no plans beyond this, and when the police heard called them before him and threatened them with the Italian for a spanking, they withdrew with promises not to do anything so subversive, and as the French Minister says in his dispatch: "The tranquillity of the State, the repose of families, have not been troubled." This was as it should be, but the state of Italy under foreign rule can be understood when a parcel of children like these could gravely exercise themselves for deeds of violence.

Hertz

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DISPLACING CHINESE CLASSICS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Probably no collateral effect of the late world war has been more wide reaching in any one country than that to be noted among the literary classes of China.

We are accustomed to speak of "The Confucian Classics," which is as great a misnomer, almost, as it would be to give the name of some recognized commentator to Holy Writ. It is reasonable to assume that Confucius' criticisms upon the numerous volumes of the Chinese classics, although all of them were oral, not written, and handed down by his disciples, have had a wider and deeper influence than those of practically all others. But that he himself actually wrote any of the volumes, is manifestly impossible, since the latest of them is assigned to a date about 30 years before Confucius was born.

The nearest approach to his authorship which we can detect in the classics is to be found in "Liki" or "Book of Rites," of which S. Wells Williams, in "The Middle Kingdom," says: "The 'Liki' owes its position among the classics to the belief that Confucius here gives his views on government and manners, although these chapters are not regarded as the same in their integrity as that said to have been found in the walls of his (Confucius') house, in Shantung, and brought to light in the second century B. C. by Kao Liang of Lu, under the name of 'Sz Li' or 'The Scholar's Ritual.'" It is needless to say that these writings, whichever we accept, were in the nature of glosses.

Descendant of Confucius

Kong Fu-tze, "Kong: The Master," or as we have rendered it, "Confucius," was the founder of the family, enabled long after Confucius passed away. His lineal descendant, Duke Kong, of Shantung Province, was selected as one of those to represent his country at the Paris conference. Doubtless a premonition of what was going to happen in connection with Shantung, his ancestor's birthplace, had much influence in the Duke's appointment as a representative. But Confucius could not have had anything to do with writing, or even compiling, the Chinese classics. Even "Shi King," "The Book of Odes," to which he is said to have given his greatest attention, and to have annotated quite copiously, consists of odes and songs alleged to have been gathered together by Wan Wang and Duke Chau, at the beginning of the Chou dynasty (B. C. 1120). Some of them were gathered at what was then the capital of Hunan Province, almost at the geographical center of the Empire, and hence the name "Chung Kwoh," or "Middle Kingdom"; others were obtained from the feudal lords in the course of imperial progresses through the country, the royal music master obtaining copies from the provincial music masters. The whole collection was then arranged and more than probably set to music, for the Chinese have had for ages a system of written music, deposited in the national archives, copies being supplied to provincial capitals upon request. Now, this was not solely for the purpose of aesthetic culture, because the "Shi King" contained about all that the ancient Chinese knew of the arts and sciences, and the doctrines it enunciated were religiously held beyond dispute until but a very few years ago.

The Odes

To the credit of "Shi King" let it be remembered that Williams says of the Odes: "It is difficult to estimate the power they have exerted over the subsequent generations of Chinese scholars, nor has that influence ever tended to debase their morals, if it has not exalted their imaginations; they have escaped the looseness of Moschus, Ovid, or Juvenal, if they have not attained the grandeur of Homer or the sweetness of Virgil and Pindar. There is nothing of an epic character in the Odes, nor even of a lengthened nature, and little of human passions in them showing development; the metaphor and illustrations are often quaint, sometimes puerile and occasionally ridiculous."

Bearing in mind that this was

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written much less than a century ago, and that it was equally descriptive of Chinese fundamentals of ethics and natural science a quarter of a century since. It is amazing to note that during the past summer there was held at Hangchow, one of the most conservative and, but a little while ago, one of the most bigoted, anti-foreign cities of middle China, in Chekiang Province, southwest from Shanghai, the opening session of "The Science Society of China."

Leaders of the Movement

Just a few of the leaders in the organization were: C. C. Chu, Ph. D., Harvard; M. T. Hu, Ph. D., Cornell; Chin Ts-Yuan, president of the Chekiang Education Association; P. C. K'ing, president of the Peking Agricultural College. Reference was made to the effort now being prosecuted, with every prospect of complete success, to raise an endowment fund with which to establish and maintain a laboratory for technical research; an effort which would have had as much likelihood of success 20 years ago as one to dam the waters of the Hoang-Ho, "China's Sorrow," with bulrushes, not because of lack of ready money, but because of the scandalous irreverence in daring to substitute "western" learning, the teachings of the barbarians of Europe or America, for that of the inspired and infallible classics.

Five Hundred Members

Yet in a really brief time the Science Society of China has enrolled a membership of more than 500; most of them educators, themselves western taught, as well as many whose technical training is being devoted to exploiting the industries of their own country. This is most encouraging; but what shall we say to the following commendation by a member of the Chinese Cabinet, Tchong Loh, Acting Foreign Minister: "The part played by the press in all the world's affairs is as obvious in Peking as in every other national capital; and because a knowledge of the Chinese language is hard and difficult for strangers to acquire, it has come about that we now have in Peking and in the provinces, newspapers conducted in the English language by Chinese citizens who have been educated abroad. These organs of public opinion play a highly useful and important rôle. They serve to make known what are the legitimate aspirations of our people, and how, under the Republic, a definite goal has been set for our country to attain. We desire, in accordance with the precepts of the past, to live in close and honorable friendship with all nations; but at the same time we wish, in accordance with the democratic and enlightened ideals of the age, to shake off all those restraints and encumbrances which have been inherited by the Republic from other days and which still shackle our newly won liberties."

China's Changing Thought

Only a couple of centuries ago merely to have been suspected of harboring such thoughts as are denoted above would have meant prompt decapitation and confiscation of estates, on the charge of treason to the State, to the social order, and to the revered "Master." Nor is the danger quite passed; for until the pernicious schemes of the Tschuns, the Manchuk militarists, are effectively thwarted there will be none of that confidence in the central government which is essential to real progress. Education along the best lines which have been drawn across western fields is the one thing needful, and there must be an effort to give that aid in larger measure, in every way, than has hitherto been done.

THE BUILDER OF DREAMS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Along a dusty road that had turned to dull gold under the fading sun there trotted a small boy. He was clad in a white blouse and faded blue trousers. Both were tattered and the trousers ended in a frayed line far above his bare knees. The boy's face was fine and sensitive and sweet and filled with an extraordinary peace.

Tucked under his arm was a violin. The boy did not whistle as he walked directly on, now and then sending up little clouds of dust with his toes. Once or twice he stopped, faced the west and gazed at the rose-gold flush left gently behind by the sun. He smiled a little and went on.

At the edge of the village rolled the foot-slopes of a solemn mountain. Against its sides great pine trees reared their beautiful forms. Their branches were like dignified Chinese pagodas. In the brooding silence there was the faint tinkle of a hidden waterfall. And in all the acres and acres of stately pines slight voices murmured little candle-light tunes in their branches. Once there was the plaintive call, very mournful, very isolated, of a whippoorwill.

The boy left the dusty road. He gazed a moment at the waves of pine tree tops, smiling gently as only dreamy children will smile. Then he seated himself on a ragged stump a bit off the road.

He commenced to play. At first there was only the wandering frailty of songs that never had been written, little torrents of notes that rippled out on the still air like pearls dropped into a crystal dish. No audience interrupted. The whippoorwill was silent. The tunes in the pine trees were a humming accompaniment to the music that now died to a faltering whisper, then rose to dignity in the brief passage of some splendid chant.

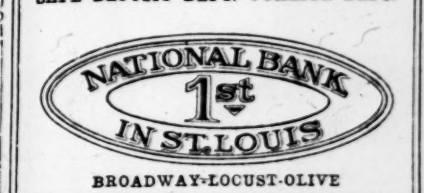
A squirrel, fat, sleek, and with an enormous tail, stole up on a neighboring stump, cocked an impudent head and stared brightly at the boy. He forgot to chatter. He just sat and watched. Finally he stood down and scuttled away, the ridiculous little feet making a swishing patter on the pine needle carpet.

Dusk opened and one lovely green star smiled down on the boy with his tousled head and his torn clothes. Presently he tucked his violin under his arm, sighed and trudged back toward the village.

The tinkle of the hidden waterfall came through the stately pines. Night fell like a curtain of black velvet.

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WITNESS TELLS OF MASSACRES

Marash Incidents Vividly Described by One of American Relief Workers in a Letter Sent to the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The first detailed eye-witness story of the recent massacres in Marash, the retreat of the French force that had attempted to occupy the district, and the flight of some of the American relief workers from the beleaguered town, has come in a letter from Miss M. E. Doherty, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, to Miss Marion Morse of Syracuse, New York. The account Miss Doherty gives is a simple recital of moving events, without embroidery. The Armenians, caught between French and Turkish Nationalist troops, were the victims, and the Near East Relief compounds their sole refuge. Ten thousand of these Armenians were killed. Some of the American workers have left, but others have already taken their places. The work goes on.

"It has always been said that Armenians would be protected," Miss Doherty writes, "but on January 20 the American auto, running between Marash and Aintab was fired upon by the Turks, even while they were waving an American flag. On the 21st firing began in Marash. There were about 2000 French in Marash. They occupied American buildings and we were right in their lines. Big guns were on the grounds near us and Turkish bullets flew through our doors and windows. We were on the highest part of the city—next the mountains overlooking it. The Turks were for the most part inside their houses and mosques, firing from minarets, generally invisible. The French bombarded the city and thought they were going to have an easy victory, but they found themselves with insufficient food and ammunition.

Started Massacring Armenians

"The French fired Moslem quarters and the Turks responded by setting fire to Christian places. Then they started massacring Armenians. Some people escaped to the American compounds, telling terrible stories. In the college compound and buildings around we were feeding 2000 people including our orphans. The French gave us three mules a day to kill, we had rice and wheat, our two hospitals were full of French and Armenian wounded; Turks from over the mountain believed we were trying to get in and the French shelled the mountain passes. The French Senegalese soldiers, on outpost duty on the mountains, would creep in with frozen feet.

"We all kept working, I had sandbags in my bedroom windows, moved in sewing machines and kept girls busy making cutting flannel shirts for the hospital, clothes for new born babies, sandbags and other things, and had refugee women knitting socks which were distributed to the soldiers and needy refugees. Hundreds and hundreds of the latter sat on the floors of our available rooms, sleeping in forlorn heaps on what blankets we could give them. There was no wireless, all communication was cut. Couriers were sent by night disguised. "Some brave Armenians from the mountain villages of Zeitun came into Marash for arms and ammunition, returning, five were given duplicate messages calling for help; they said they would get the messages to Hadjin. "Carry it to the death." Three died on the way in the snow, two got to Hadjin and the news was wired to Adana.

"Finally on February 6 a French aeroplane and a force of 4000 with cannon appeared on the plain outside the city, and began to bombard and encircle the city with trenches. For two days, 7th and 8th, we watched from our dormitory windows. The French officers were with us. The Turks began to take to the hills, many were killed as they tried to escape. A letter and messenger under a white flag came from them asking Americans to help get a conference to arrange terms. They were ready to give up. On Monday, the 9th, the French from outside got in touch with those inside and delivered orders from Adana saying all French were to withdraw from the city by midnight.

Agreed to Postpone Going

"The Armenians in our compound were frantic. We urged delay, and the French agreed to postpone going for 24 hours, until the evening of the 10th. They offered to take the Armenians out with them, on the afternoon of the 10th, five of us decided to come; about 3000 Armenians planned to leave at the same time. At other places in the city, where thousands were shut in churches, they knew nothing of the withdrawal. The missionaries thought they could trust the leading Turks for protection. "On the evening of the 10th Dr. Mustapha Bey, Turkish leader of the Nationalists in Marash, came up under a white flag. He met our American and the French staff. He did not know the French were withdrawing. They arranged terms: the parties were to lay down arms, massacring was to stop at 10:30. He was escorted back through a trench to the American hospital en route to the Turkish quarters. As he stepped into the hospital, he was shot dead by an Armenian who did not understand why he was there. The man carrying the white flag was also killed by the Armenian. That is the last I know as to the Armenians.

"In the morning 2000 Armenians shut in a Protestant church looked out and saw the Turkish flag on the barracks, and knew the French had left. They decided to run for the plain, where the French were marching out. Only 25 or 30 reached there. Some of the richest and most influential died

that way. We left under care of a French lieutenant. We had to go behind the city and around through the mountains; marching from 9 until 2 a. m. over stones, tangled vines of vineyards, across ravines. I could not have done it if a French soldier had not helped me. They took out many mules and horses.

Joined the Army on Plain

"After we joined the army on the plain we rode in wagons until noon of the next day. Wednesday and Thursday nights we slept in a small tent with blankets. They estimated about 6000 military and from 2500 to 3000 refugees—a line 5 miles long. The front column had to fight scattered bands of Turks. Some were killed. There were mounted patrols in lines on the hills on either side and long lines of camels loaded with ammunition. All the villages passed were set on fire. We left Marash behind us a mass of flames.

"The multitudes of refugees spilled over the hills and valleys in splashes of color, some riding, most walking—'sheep without a shepherd.' Generally, we had something to eat once a day. Not always. We did not wash or comb for five days. On Friday the 13th we woke to a terrible blizzard, the worst I have ever seen. It will not try to describe that day in detail. We were 14 hours going perhaps 25 miles. The people gave up and died all around us until at least 1000 were sleeping in the snow. One hundred soldiers died (50 black Senegalese). We were wedged into a cart with babies and exhausted soldiers—couldn't move hand or foot. The mules had not been fed and threatened to give out; we had to keep stopping. Refugees would climb on and had to be pushed off. I covered my head with a blanket but could not shut out the sounds.

"We finally reached Isiah on the Baghdad Road, 75 miles from Marash. There was nothing there for the people, and many died after reaching there. We came to Adana in a car with wounded officers, and stayed at the American school. I found they were expecting a battle there, had a chance to come here and took it. The other three women have not yet come from Adana. A Y. M. C. A. man who came with us has gone on to Egypt.

Starting Relief Work

"The Adana people are starting relief work for the Marash survivors, but the French said they had no transportation facilities enough to bring them over from Isiah, so stuff is being sent there. A secretary from the American Embassy has come and gone around by Damascus to try and get to Aleppo as the road from here is closed. He is to investigate the killing of two American Y. M. C. A. men, Perry and Johnson, on the Aintab Road, February 1 while trying to reach Aintab in our American auto. He will also try and raise a force of Turkish gendarmes strong enough to get Americans out of Aintab and Marash. Miss Elizabeth Harris is probably in Aintab now.

"We left in Marash five American board missionaries, six A. C. R. N. E. workers and one British woman. Miss Frances Buckley, from near Watertown, was in a boy's orphanage in Moslem quarter, away from the others. They were safe on the 10th of February."

HOW CANADA COULD HELP WEST INDIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—How Canadians, especially those engaged in electrical work, may contribute to the development of closer relations between the British West Indies, British Guiana and Canada was pointed out by T. B. Macaulay of Montreal, in an address before a gathering of electrical experts. British Guiana, he said, lay on a very low level, and it suffered from two disadvantages—poor drainage and lack of fresh water. There were waterfalls in the upper part of the country, and he suggested that if these were harnessed, Georgetown could be supplied with power for its street car system and lighting, and pumps could be installed which would give a good drainage system. In that way British Guiana would become one of the finest spots in the tropics, and the beginning of its much needed development would have come.

Electricity was also destined to play an important part in the West Indies. In the islands Canadian influence was already very strong from the commercial standpoint, there being banks and various corporations which were controlled by Canadian financiers. The problem in the development of the British West Indies was that of transportation, and Canada had to take this in hand and link up her railways direct by steamship routes.

EDUCATORS ARE TO AID FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Columbia University will cooperate with the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University in giving a short intensive course in farm machinery and tractors, on Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday afternoons, April 19, 24, Prof. O. S. Morgan, head of the Columbia Department of Agriculture, announces. "Hired men are leaving the farms for city jobs at an alarming rate," says Professor Morgan. "The nearest remedy to hand is an increase of labor-saving machines on the farms." At these week-end lectures the topics will include function, care and improved types of farm machinery; water supply and farm engines; farm power applications, tractors and trucks.

PRINCE AT HONOLULU

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent at Honolulu
HONOLULU, Hawaii—The Prince of Wales arrived here yesterday on His Majesty's Ship Renown, en route to Australia, from San Diego, California.

POLITICAL LIBERTY APPEAL SENT OUT

Statement by Social Democratic League of America, Protesting Expulsion of Five Socialists from New York Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The chief danger in this country now comes, not from the Red Bolsheviks, but from the "white reactionaries, who, under the cloak of patriotism and 100 per cent Americanism, are attempting to inaugurate a thoroughly un-American policy of repression," declares the Social Democratic League of America, adding that "not merely or mainly as Socialists, but simply as American citizens concerned for the defense of American ideals, we protest against this policy of reaction."

In a statement signed by Charles Edward Russell, William Edlin, Charles Perkins Gilman, Robert Rives Lamonte, Prof. W. P. Montague, Henry L. Stobodin, and William English Walling, a similar protest is made against "the expulsion of Socialists from the New York Legislature," and an appeal is made for amnesty for certain classes of political prisoners.

Rights of Majority and Minority

It is held that the covenant upon which the American democracy is founded is a tacit agreement that the majority is to have freedom of action in carrying out its policy and that the minority is to have freedom of speech in voicing its criticism.

"The Red Bolshevik attack the first half of this covenant," says the statement, "and deny the right of the majority to carry out their will. The white Bolshevik attack the second half and deny the right of the minority to freedom of opinion."

"If we are to teach sound Americanism to our immigrants and their children, we must allow objections to our teaching to be freely stated. For, unless they are stated, they cannot be refuted. And so long as we suppress by force the views of our opponents, those opponents will draw the obvious conclusion that we are afraid that our own views are too weak to stand on their merits. Have the American patriots of today so high an opinion of the Communist philosophy and so poor an opinion of their own that they fear a debate and invoke the power of the police to suppress the words of an insignificant minority of deluded but courageous visionaries?"

Repeal of Laws Urged

"We call upon all, upon anti-Socialists no less than Socialists, who really believe in the justice of American institutions, to urge the repeal of every federal or state law that violates our constitutional guarantee of free speech. The doctrine of the dictatorship of the proletariat is spreading in Europe. The only sensible defense is the only decent defense—a fair and open refutation of its fallacies. Let us meet force with force, but let us meet arguments for force with arguments for democracy."

"The right of a minority to be represented in the legislative councils of a democracy is almost as fundamental as its right to freedom of speech. Minority representation differentiates a true democracy from a mere dictatorship of the majority. The Assembly of New York has committed an act that is profoundly at variance with the wholesomely decentralized form of democracy for which our country is distinguished."

Choice of Representatives

"It is the right of any electoral district in times of peace to advocate the policies which it prefers and to elect representatives of its own choice. If these orderly and pre-eminently American methods of expression of the people's will are denied, what methods remain?"

"The Bolsheviks are continually claiming that our capitalistic democracy is a sham—that the power of wealth corrupts and suppresses opinion and prevents any real expression of the popular will. The best answer to such charges is to guard scrupulously the rights of minority participation in the work of legislation. To deny that right is to play into the hands of the enemy and—in proportion as that right is denied—is to confirm his charges that our democracy is a sham and that no fundamental reform can be effected by parliamentary methods. The expulsion of the Socialists from the Legislature will by no means injure the Socialist movement in this country, but it will put an indelible stain on the reputation of America for political honesty and fair play and it will dangerously undermine the confidence of American workers in the justice of American institutions."

Political Liberty

AMERICA URGED TO MOVE AGAINST TURK

Federated Council of Churches of Christ Present Memorial to President Wilson and Both Branches of Congress

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WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Appealing to the government to exclude Turkish rule from Europe and to take some definite step toward the assuming of the United States' share of responsibility for the welfare of the subject races of the former Ottoman Empire, a committee representing the Federated Council of the Churches of Christ of America presented a memorial recently to the President, the Vice-President, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The petition says:

"Having been appointed by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America to prepare a statement in regard to America's relation to the problem of establishing peace in the Near East and particularly in regard to the continuation of the Sultan in Constantinople as the ruler of the Ottoman Empire, we beg your careful consideration of the following points, in stating which, we believe that we are voicing the sentiments of the large majority of the religious forces of America:

"First—That the purpose which led America into the war was not fulfilled with the cessation of hostilities. Germany has been defeated but autocratic militarism still lives and is even now manifesting itself in its worst form in the former Turkish Empire, which has been well called the breeding place of atrocities and wars.

Growing Impatience

"Second—That there is a growing impatience amounting to indignation over the failure of the Administration and of Congress to concur in enacting such legislation as will enable America to help the allied nations to escape from the political entanglements of the past and to solve the near eastern problem according to the principles of right and justice for the establishment of which we entered the war.

"Third—That this impatience is coupled with the sense of humiliation that America by her delay, is losing her prestige among the nations and the acknowledged moral leadership which has been accorded her by the peoples of the world and that she is being accused of self-interest and bad faith.

"Fourth—That it is well nigh, if not actually, impossible for Great Britain and France to meet their present responsibilities, which cannot be avoided, and much more to assume new ones, without America's aid.

"Fifth—That cable dispatches from Lord Bryce and other British leaders interested in the Christian peoples of the Near East declare that 'Unless

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CANADIAN LABOR COUNCIL FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—The formation of a dominion-wide industrial council, to deal with the labor question in the building trades, has been entrusted by the Canadian Association of Building and Construction Industries to a special committee which will soon meet representatives of Labor organizations and an official from the Dominion Department of Labor.

The committee so far has expressed approval of the following resolutions: All Labor organizations in Canada should become incorporated or otherwise be made responsible so that contracts entered into between organized Labor and employers should be made binding on both parties; legislation should be sought making compulsory a reference to a conciliation board of disputes which cannot be settled by parties concerned before the employer be allowed to close down his business or the employees be permitted to strike; dominion and provincial governments and reputable Labor organizations should consider a system of apprenticeship along the following lines: (1) A system whereby the apprentice shall receive a practical training under competent employers and at the same time a technical training at a government technical school. (2) The institution of an examining board, consisting of Labor, employers', and government representatives, to examine the apprentice as to the mastery of his trade before giving him the rank of journeyman. (3) The conclusion of an arrangement whereby the union will not admit any new members to their organization until the examination of such new members shall be passed by the examining board above.

Labor organizations in London and prominent individuals connected with industrial life have expressed general approval of the propositions above, and it is expected the coming conference of representatives from Labor, employer, and government will materially add to the program of industrial readjustment now under way in the Dominion of Canada.

RENT PROPOSAL DISAPPROVED

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THREE LUSK BILLS PASSED BY SENATE

Measures Would Authorize Prosecutions for Criminal Anarchy, Require "Loyalty" of Teachers, and Censor School Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Three bills carrying out recommendations of the Lusk legislative committee, appointed to investigate alleged seditious activities, passed the Senate yesterday after a debate which lasted more than eight hours. A fourth measure, providing for the establishment of courses of study to fit teachers to instruct the foreign-born native adults, and minors over 18 years of age, in various classes at home and in factories, was amended and retained on the calendar. The three bills which passed provided for:

Permitting the Attorney-General to conduct prosecutions for criminal anarchy, enlarging his office for that purpose, and appropriating \$100,000. Requiring public school teachers to obtain certificates that they support the state and federal constitutions and are loyal Americans.

Providing that all schools and school courses shall be licensed by the state Board of Regents.

Senator Clayton R. Lusk explained his bills, and declared that the investigations of his committee had shown that they were necessary.

The measures were attacked by Senator Frederick M. Davenport, of Oneida County, at one time a professor at Hamilton College. He said that they were repressive in character. One, if enacted into law, would produce conditions bordering on those under the Imperial Russian Government, and another would result in conditions similar to those under the Imperial German Government, he declared.

Many other senators joined in the debate, which did not end until all who desired to be heard had spoken. When the vote was taken it showed that there was no adherence to party lines on any of the three bills passed.

Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara County, said that during the session, when the five Socialists had been expelled, a great deal of liquor was on hand, and was used for the purpose of getting votes. "Not only was liquor used, but great quantities of it, so much that they had to be carried out of the chamber," declared Mr. Thompson.

PRIZES FOR PATRIOTIC ESSAYS

CONCORD, New Hampshire—The Union school district of Concord received from the will of Mrs. A. Lizzie Sargent of this city a legacy of \$2500, to be used for prizes for patriotic essays intended to foster Americanism in the schools.

TARIFF COMMISSIONER NAMED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Theodore Burton, former United States Senator from Ohio, now a resident of New York City, has been nominated to be a member of the Tariff Commission, to succeed Frank W. Taussig, who retired recently after serving as chairman of the commission.

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HOME GARDENS AN URGENT NEED

Massachusetts Commissioner of Education Says Value of Them This Year Will Be Greater Than Ever Before

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"The value of the home garden this year will be greater than in any previous year," says Arthur W. Gilbert, Massachusetts commissioner of agriculture. "It takes only a brief noting of present conditions to make this evident. The first and biggest factor is the increasing shortage of farm labor. Last fall there was 25 per cent less wheat planted by the United States. The farmers everywhere appear to be planning a general cutting down this spring. Recently the governor of New Hampshire said that the farmers of his state would probably cut off 25 per cent this year.

"This last week we have been made aware of a general disposition on the part of the farmers in Massachusetts to either sell out or curtail their work to what they are able to handle without help. When it is understood that the farmer with his prepared land and special equipment is able to produce more per unit than the home gardener, the seriousness of the farmers' curtailment may be somewhat comprehended. It means that the cutting down by the farmers and the consequent high prices are to be fairly offset, there must be something like a 50 per cent increase in home gardening."

Not Turning to Grains

"A recent report that New England farmers are turning away from vegetable raising and planning to devote their lands to grain, wheat and corn, is only partially true, they are doing the first but not the second," says Harold F. Thompson, head of the department of vegetable gardening at Massachusetts Agricultural College. "To use their truck garden soil for grain would be impracticable, for the soil is too rich for grain, causing it to run to leaf and bringing a return too small for profit. Whereas \$150 might be realized on an acre planted to certain vegetables, only about \$90 would probably come from grain. Also, vegetable growers are not equipped with the machinery necessary to the harvesting of grain.

"The acute labor situation is going to cause the farmers to raise the coarser vegetables like squashes, tomatoes and string beans, rather than beets, carrots, parsnips, lettuce, celery and so on, which take more personal care. It is also going to lead the farmers to install truck garden tractors and other machinery which will make production with less help possible. As it is now there are probably not over ten tractors used in truck gardening in the State.

"At a meeting of the Boston Market Gardeners Association recently there was an indication that three fourths of the 150 present were contemplating planting less vegetables this spring, perhaps on the average of 30 per cent less, which would be sown to hay, and rye for straw, but not to wheat, corn or other grains."

The Labor Situation

"Labor shortage on the farm, caused largely by emigration and by other labor paying much higher wages, will be overcome only on the operation of the law of supply and demand. When the scarcity of farm products becomes so great and the price of those products gets so high as to make farm employment exceedingly attractive, and the farmer himself is certain of being able to move his goods when produced, and to always collect his legitimate share of the aggregate profit on the food, then will Labor counter back to the farm.

"The present agricultural situation does not lie entirely in the realm of the negative, however. The positive, constructive undertakings of the agricultural colleges and the State Department of Agriculture are doing not a little to make farming in Massachusetts more efficient, productive, and profitable. Research is being conducted which will tend to show the farmer of this State how he can profitably raise those vegetables for local consumption which are now being shipped in from other states; to show him how to cut down expenses; to save him trouble and money by seeing to it that his seeds are pre-examined and certified; by encouraging farm machinery, and so on."

leading. These estimates, based on the assumption that the increase each year since 1910 has been equal to the annual increase from 1900 to 1910, give St. Louis 776,933 and Boston 796,156. In the 1910 census, Boston showed an increase of 19.6 per cent for the decade, while St. Louis showed an increase of 19.4 per cent.

GOVERNOR LOWDEN WINS IN ILLINOIS

Vote in Primaries One of Largest Ever Polled in State—Chicago Mayor Successful, and Four City Bond Issues Are Ratified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Returns received at a late hour last night from the Illinois presidential preference primary indicated that Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood was receiving a much larger vote in Cook County than appeared likely on the face of the earlier returns, and was steadily forging ahead of his only official opponent, Frank O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois.

One thousand and fifty seven precincts in Cook County (Chicago) gave Major-General Wood 33,000. Governor Lowden 23,000, and Hiram W. Johnson, whose name was not officially on the ballot, 16,000.

Returns from down state territory were favoring Governor Lowden at a ratio of about 2 to 1. Indications from returns received are:

That the vote was one of the largest ever polled in this State; that Frank O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois and the "native son" candidate, has won the State over Major-General Wood in the Republican race; that thousands of voters have written the name of Hiram W. Johnson, United States Senator from California, on the ballot, although officially Mr. Johnson was not a candidate in the Illinois primaries; that many voters also wrote in the name of Edward I. Edwards, Governor of New Jersey, in the Democratic primaries, declaring this act was their protest against prohibition; that William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, has won the county organization and will be reelected national committeeman to the Republican national convention, and that the voters have ratified four bond issues carrying an aggregate sum of \$34,500,000.

The primary was as strange a one as Illinois ever witnessed. Women, notwithstanding the fact that they could only express presidential preference, turned out in great number to the polling places. The Republican primary, which has been regarded as being a three-cornered contest at most polls, held the chief attention of the primary, and without doubt many men and women, normally Democrats, crossed party lines to assist their friends who were in the Republican battle.

At the campaign headquarters of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood last evening, campaign managers refused to concede defeat in the presidential primary and expressed themselves as confident that their candidate had carried Cook County, which includes the city of Chicago.

Political observers, however, were of the opinion that the "write-in Johnson" spontaneous move has retarded to a considerable extent Major-General Wood's chances in Cook County, and at the same time these observers point to the fact that Governor Lowden has, without doubt, carried the down state by a large majority. It is generally conceded that the "write-in Johnson" move gathered in many Cook County as well as down state votes as a protest against the Lowden administration.

The count of the ballots is likely to be slow, as there are four separate contests—the presidential preference primary, the war committee election, the contest for delegates and the bond election.

CANADIAN VISIT POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario.—General disappointment is felt by the people of Canada that the promised visit of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales to the Dominion on his return from his Australian trip will not materialize. The following telegram has been received by Col. E. W. M. Grigg, Military Secretary to the Prince, dated from H. M. S. Renown, via San Diego: "The Prince of Wales will return to England via Panama, in order to visit the chief British Islands of the West Indies. He much regrets that he will therefore be unable to travel through Canada on the return journey this year, but he means to visit Canada again at the first opportunity."

ST. LOUIS CENSUS SHOWS 773,000 TOTAL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—St. Louis, fourth city of the country in 1910, had a population of 773,000 on January 1, this year, and showed an increase of 85,971 or 12.5 per cent over 10 years ago. The rate of growth during the last 10 years was the smallest of any decade since the founding of the city, and the increase in numbers was smaller than in any decade since that ending in 1880, when the rate of increase was 12.8 per cent.

Whether St. Louis or Boston will rank as the country's fourth largest city as a result of the 1920 census added interest to the announcement of St. Louis' population. Boston's population has not yet been made public.

St. Louis ranked fourth in 1910, having more inhabitants than Boston. Since 1910, Boston has annexed the town of Hyde Park, having a population in 1910 of 15,507.

Compilation of estimates of the population of the two cities as of January 1, last, by the method of arithmetical progression, brings the total number of their inhabitants within 777 of each other, with St. Louis

How about Soup

Sure to taste good, no matter whether they are meat soups, vegetable soups, or cream soups, if you add

ALL SAUCE

INDUSTRY TO OFFER POLITICAL PLANKS

Its Desires Regarding Taxation, Industrial Relations, Transportation and Commerce Will Be Presented to Both Parties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—American industry is preparing to present to both Republican and Democratic national conventions its own platform planks for the full development of that industry. These planks will be the collective voice of industry expressing itself on such subjects as taxation, immigration, industrial relations, transportation, foreign commerce and domestic production. This is said to be the first time that industry has made a concerted effort to make plain to national political conventions what it believes their platforms should contain relative to industrial matters.

Stephen C. Mason, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, announced yesterday that a general desire for such action had resulted in the formation of a national platform committee representing all complexions of industry. This committee will meet in New York on May 3 to draft a definite national platform for American industry which will be submitted to the national convention of the association a fortnight later.

A Reconstruction Policy

That convention of May 18 in this city will discuss the platform in open session. As approved, the platform will be presented to both national conventions in the hope that their platform committees will incorporate in their work the results of this attempt on the part of industry to make clear what a constructive policy for the reconstruction of industrial prosperity should be.

Mr. Mason and J. Philip Bird, general manager of the association, made it clear that, although special committees were now working on specific topics which would naturally enter such a platform, the advisability of substituting a consumption or sales tax for the excess profits tax would doubtless be included under the head of taxation. The opinion was expressed that a sales tax would make it possible for the consumer to know just how much he was paying for taxation on his purchases, whereas under the excess profits tax it was thought that he could not be certain of this. It was believed, also, that a sales tax would approximate the amount of money now realized from the excess profits tax.

Attitude on Immigration

As for immigration, Mr. Mason did not believe it should be prohibited, but he was certain that it should be made more selective. Mr. Bird pointed out that scores of immigration bills were now before Congress and he saw the desirability of industry's saying for itself what it thought proper immigration legislation should be.

Mr. Mason said that there never was a time when American affairs required more urgently "the thoughtful consideration and practical wisdom of business men." They were seeking to formulate a platform that would "harmonize existing difficulties and dissensions," to assist the whole public "into that period of prosperous industry that will be for all."

Mr. Mason thought that business and the public demanded relief from numberless regulatory and administrative boards, commissions and committees, and should be allowed "to adjust their own affairs on sound business principles."

"In the building upon industry for the good of the country," he added, "the public has never had a champion. We believe it is our duty to act as that champion and to try to bring about a saner, more prosperous era in business, generally."

BONUS IN NEW JERSEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
TRENTON, New Jersey.—The Senate has passed the House bill granting a

bonus of \$10 a month, for each month of service, the whole not to exceed \$100, to New Jersey veterans of the world war. It also has voted to refer to the electorate in November the question of floating a \$12,000,000 bond issue to provide for this expenditure.

EDUCATING CANADA'S RETURNED SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario.—As compared with the official figures recently published at Washington in relation to the industrial training of disabled service men, Canada compares most favorably. In the United States there were at a certain date engaged in vocational education 32,204 men out of a total of 41,213 who had been approved for training. In Canada at the same period 48,365 men had been approved for courses under the vocational branch of the department of soldiers' civil reestablishment, and 43,124 had actually commenced retraining. In the United States 3409 men are recorded as having completed or discontinued training. During the same period in Canada 13,030 men had graduated as trained.

The peak of the load in retraining in Canada was reached during the last week of February when 26,022 disabled service men were receiving courses under the department of soldiers' civil reestablishment. Since that period the number of men in training has shown slight decreases each week until the current week when 25,465 men are shown as undergoing retraining. By the last report of the vocational branch of the department of soldiers' civil reestablishment it is shown that in all 49,301 men have been approved for courses and that 44,669 actually started on such retraining courses. It is estimated that 55,000 disabled service men will have benefited by these courses by the time the work terminates.

ONTARIO PLANS TO STOP LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
WINDSOR, Ontario.—Mayors and police officials of the border municipalities met the provincial chief license inspector, Mr. Aycaster, here and discussed ways and means to curb the activities of liquor smugglers on the border. Figures produced by the chief of police of this city showed a tremendous increase in number of arrests for drunkenness for the first three months of this year in comparison with two preceding years. It was the opinion that Detroit officials were doing all they could to restrict smuggling, and it was the duty of the Canadian border officials to eliminate the traffic, if possible.

Mr. Aycaster told of his inspection of private residences here and said there were 500 homes being used as storehouses for liquor by Detroiters, who made this use of their friends on the Canadian side. A campaign for extermination of the liquor traffic here was planned.

CENSORSHIP HEARING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The motion picture censorship bill before the Massachusetts Legislature will be given a hearing today by the Ways and Means Committee. The bill, recently drafted by the Committee on Mercantile Affairs, and favored by the committee with only three dissenting votes, is a redraft of the bill proposed by the state Committee on Motion Pictures. It is, however, supported by the latter group, which is composed of 347 state and local organizations.

HUMANITARIAN POSTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—To encourage greater interest in kindness to animals, cash prizes were awarded yesterday to pupils in the public schools of Massachusetts for the best posters illustrating the idea. This poster contest was conducted and the prizes given by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, as one of the chief events of Be Kind to Animals Week, now in passage.

REVOLT IN SONORA NOT UNEXPECTED

Mexican Embassy in Washington Announces no Reports of Any Trouble in Other States—General Obregon Is Not Blamed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Mexican Embassy has received no report of revolt in any Mexican states other than Sonora. The trouble there has been anticipated for several weeks, as there was difficulty in regard to troops that had been sent into that district in connection with the Yaqui Indian troubles.

Sonora is a difficult State to patrol, because of its exposed border, and especially because of its seaports. Mexican authorities believe, however, that it can be handled satisfactorily. The lack of arms and ammunition is particularly embarrassing to the Mexican Army at a time like this. It is not believed by officials here that Gen. Alvaro Obregon, Opposition candidate for the presidency of Mexico, is directly involved in the movement leading to the reported secession, while, according to reports received here, followers of General Obregon in Sonora are involved in the secession movement, their action is not believed to be prompted by General Obregon himself, who is at present in Mexico City.

The State Department has not been advised that other Mexican states have joined the revolutionary movement in Sonora, and officials believe that American consuls in the states where such action is reported to have been taken would have advised the department promptly of any such development. There has also been no official confirmation of the reports that Sonora has been proclaimed a republic.

Authorities here in close touch with Mexican affairs are not clear in their understanding of the significance of the Sonora movement, which they feel to be at present more or less obscure. It is believed, however, that the present situation has been developing for some time through the opposition to the Carranza Administration.

The possible effect of the situation in Sonora on the Mexican presidential elections was pointed out in a well-informed quarter here. It was recalled that some time ago Luis Cabrera, Minister of the Treasury, advocated a postponement of the elections, which are due to be held next July, on the ground that the internal condition of Mexico, at the present time was such as to make it highly inadvisable to attempt to carry through a political election at so early a date.

CANADA'S WAR EXPENDITURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario.—During the fiscal year ending March 31 last, the war expenditure for Canada amounted to \$343,544,081, as compared with \$347,824,274 in the previous year. The figures it should be noted, do not include pensions. Contrary to the estimates, which predicted a deficit, the

customs revenues for the year have increased. It was estimated in the course of the last budget speech that customs revenues would decrease by \$17,000,000. In the year which has just closed, customs revenues were \$167,429,812, or nearly \$20,000,000 more than in the previous year. There has also been a heavy increase in revenue from direct taxation. Last year, it was \$106,381,672; in the year previous it was \$68,184,281. Total ordinary revenue in 1919-20 was \$380,832,307; total ordinary expenditure \$340,820,568. On March 31, the net debt totaled \$1,935,946,312.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S UNIVERSITY PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—The Hon. Dr. MacLean, provincial Minister of Education, during his trip to this city to visit the new university site, made the announcement that the government will make arrangements for a loan of \$3,000,000 for the purpose of commencing active and immediate work on the development of the University of British Columbia in its permanent site of Point Grey.

The university was inaugurated five years ago. The provincial government had set aside a site of 800 acres in Point Grey municipality, commanding a fine view of the Gulf of Georgia, and less than 10 miles from the city proper. Owing to the war and financial depression, the ambitious building program had to be abandoned.

This new loan will be repaid by the sale of Point Grey lands, adjoining the university site, which will be subdivided and plotted under a town-planning scheme. It is expected that \$750,000 will be spent this year on construction of permanent buildings and that the work will be sufficiently advanced to permit of classes being moved out there by the fall of 1921.

MONTREAL'S REVENUE INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
MONTREAL, Quebec.—An increase of over \$7,000,000 in inland revenue receipts for Montreal is shown in the annual returns just issued for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920. The total for the year is \$30,808,731.49 as compared with \$23,422,152.05 for last year. Every month in the past fiscal year, showed an increase over the corresponding month of the previous year while March showed the biggest increase of any one month and at the same time broke all previous monthly records for Montreal. March, 1920, returns were \$2,948,685.29 and for March, 1919, the total receipts were \$2,017,147.51.

CANADA AND DAYLIGHT SAVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario.—In answer to questions in the House of Commons recently, Sir George Foster, Acting Premier, said that the government did not contemplate introducing a daylight saving bill this session. Sir George added that the question of daylight saving was one entirely for towns and villages which wished to adopt it.

ARMY OFFICERS COME TO UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Nine South and Central American republics will send officers from their armies to United States Army service schools for special courses next fall, the War Department announces. Invitations were extended to these countries by the department and 57 foreign officers will attend the schools. Four officers come from Mexico, 15 from Nicaragua, three from Guatemala, seven from Colombia, five from Venezuela, four from Ecuador, nine from Peru, seven from Chile and three from Bolivia.

WHO IS OPPOSITION LEADER?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario.—A peculiar situation exists in the Legislature in connection with the leadership of the Opposition. The Opposition to the Farmer-Labor Government led by the Hon. E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, consists of the remnants of both the old Conservative and Liberal parties, led respectively by the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, and H. Hartley Dewar. The Hon. Nelson Parliament, Speaker of the Legislature, has refused to recognize Mr. Dewar as sole leader of the Opposition and has given him the decision that Mr. Dewar and Mr. Ferguson are equally leaders. Whether under the ruling now given the salary of \$5000 which is payable to the recognized leader of the Opposition in the Legislature should be divided equally between the Liberal and Conservative leaders remains a matter of conjecture.

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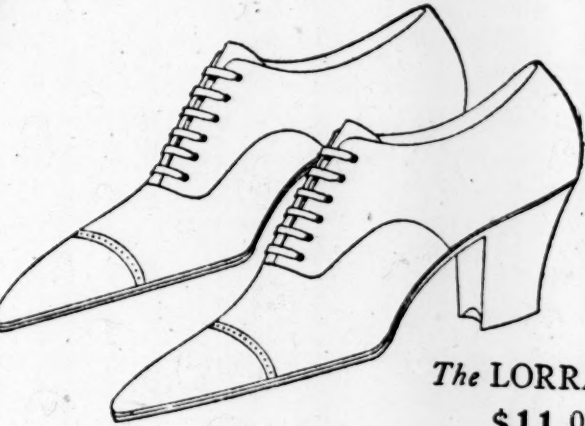
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PORTUGAL'S EFFORT
TO MAINTAIN ORDERLisbon, for All Its Apparent
Tranquillity, Is Not Quite the
Secure Place It Once Was—
Bomb Throwing FrequentA previous article on the above subject
appeared in The Christian Science Monitor
on April 13.By special correspondent of The Christian
Science MonitorLISBON, Portugal—After Theophile
Duarte, former Governor of the Cape
Verde Islands and now a cavalry officer,
had twice eluded the government
agents in his highly organized efforts
to effect his capture, being, as a
friend of President Sidonio Pais, sus-
pected of plotting against the govern-
ment, he enjoyed his liberty for sev-
eral days. Search was made for him
in many parts of Lisbon, at Santarem,
at Almeirim, and even north in Oporto,
to which it was suspected he might
have made his way. But it was all to
no effect.At last, however, the authorities
somehow became convinced that their
quarry was in Lisbon after all, and
eventually they came to the conclusion
that he absolutely must be some-
where in a certain quarter in which
the Rua Eca de Queiroz is situated.
He had been seen thereabouts, and as
they had kept a strict watch they felt
certain that he had not left those
parts. Once or twice before, as al-
ready reported, they had been sure
that he was at a certain place, but he
had eluded them; this time they de-
termined that if their suspicions as
to his approximate location were cor-
rect, all the human resources of the
Portuguese Government should be
brought into play to prevent his escape.

Formidable Preparations

But although they were so confident
that he was in this quarter they had
no idea as to which house he favored,
and all their watching and waiting did
not afford them any definite clue.
They determined, therefore, to make
a search of every house in the neigh-
borhood and once again to draw a
cordon round it. At 8 o'clock in the
morning a strong force of infantry
of the Republican Guard was marched
there, and they were posted at all the
arteries leading to the said quarter,
exercising a careful watch to prevent
anyone from leaving it.Shortly afterward a detachment of
cavalry appeared and took up a po-
sition in front of an adjacent fire sta-
tion, and a little later more infantry
came on the scene, with a wagon
containing machine guns. The prepa-
rations were such as might have been
made to resist the attack of a formid-
able enemy, but the local people were
kept completely ignorant of what they
were all about. Day was breaking,
and people who were going to the mar-
kets with their produce and saw the
cavalry and machine guns moving to
their appointed places were told to
mind their own business and get along
when they ventured to ask questions
about the proceedings. They were not
permitted to enter the suspected
area, and nobody was allowed to leave
it. One or two persons who appeared
in the streets in the area, and who
for some reason or other caused sus-
picion, were arrested.

A House to House Search

Some time later the highest officials
of the police came along in an auto-
mobile, and then it was decided to
begin the projected houses to house
search. The occupants of the houses
had been apprised of this intention
and now most of them were standing
at their doors in a high state of won-
derment and expectancy. The search-
ers were organized in little brigades,
as they were called, of five police
agents, one of each brigade of five
having personal knowledge of the ap-
pearance of Duarte, while each of the
other four was supplied with a photo-
graph of him. These brigades of
searchers were supported by soldiers,
and more soldiers were stationed in
the gardens, and at many other points.The search of many of the houses
in the quarter began at the same time.
For various reasons, 11 Rua Eca
de Queiroz, was much suspected, al-
though previous investigations of the
place had proved fruitless. It is a
house like others here, comprising a
block of flats, and on the second floor
lived Jose Pereira Guerra and his
wife. This habitation was searched,
the occupier assisting, but nothing
was found. On the floor above there
was an empty flat, and it was ascer-
tained that the keys were in the pos-session of a person who lived in the
Avenida da Liberdade. They were sent
for, and the owner of the flat came
along with them. The place was thor-
oughly searched, but nothing was
found.

The "Inevitable Has Happened"

At the last moment a door leading
to an exterior chamber connected
with the permanent fire escape was
opened, and here, much to the sur-
prise of the owner of the place and
of the searchers, a man was
found. In this exterior chamber, out-
side the main walls of the establish-
ment, there was a small compartment,
or closet. Here Theophile Duarte,
former Governor of the Cape Verde
Islands, and intimate friend of Presi-
dent Sidonio Pais, was discovered by
the brigade of searchers. He was
dressed in a rough country suit, with
a dark overcoat and a soft hat. He
offered no resistance, simply remark-
ing that the inevitable had happened.This was regarded as a magnificent
success for the Republic and the gov-
ernment. One of the police agents
immediately rushed to a door, and at
the top of his voice shouted out "Viva
a Republica Portuguesa!" The people
in the streets who were awaiting
the results of the investigations knew
then what had happened, and they
also screamed out their "vivas." These
first manifestations were followed by
many other evidences of great re-
joicing. The search parties in the
other houses at once, of course, gave
up their hunt and joined the happy
throng that was demonstrating in the
streets. Then the flag of the Republic
was hoisted above the previously
mentioned fire station, along with the
banner of the local fire brigade, and
there was more rejoicing. Not all
understood why they rejoiced.It was discovered later that Duarte
had actually been staying with Jose
Pereira Guerra, and that he had gone
up to the higher floor by the fire es-
cape the day before when the police
had called at the house, and had con-
sidered it best to stay there. He said
that during the weeks when the police
were searching for him he went from
the house of one friend to another.
As no crime was or could be charged
against him, he realized now that this
was a foolish thing to have done. In
due course he was marched off to a
fortress and there he remains. No
investigation of a public character,
at all events, was made into his case.
Prevailing LawlessnessThis is another aspect of the strange
state of things that has existed for
some time past in this uneasy Repub-
lic. Other arrests are not attended
by the same peculiar and interesting
circumstances as that of the former
Governor of the Cape Verde Islands,
but there have been countless such
arrests of political prisoners, and little
is ever heard of them. The news-
papers either do not mention these
matters or give but the smallest atten-
tion to them.Another significant aspect of the
situation has been and is the lawless-
ness that prevails. Lisbon, for all that
apparent tranquillity, is not quite the
place of security it used to be. A re-
volver is flashed with very little ex-
cuse, gross attacks upon the person
with firearms are reported every day,
and these crimes often partake of a
rather barbaric character. "Os De-
sordeiros" is a standing heading in
the newspapers. Bomb throwing is
also frequent. A little while since
there was a fire and an explosion at a
house in the Escadinhas de St. Cris-
pin, and it was found then that the
place had been used as a bomb manu-
factory on an extensive scale. This
set the police on to a new line of in-
vestigation, and they effected a large
number of arrests, bombs being found
on the premises of many well-known
agitators. As soon as a man incurs
the displeasure of the bombing class
he is bombed; these atrocities have
been very frequent, and they have
done much damage.ROAD CONSTRUCTION
IMPROVED IN SYRIABy special correspondent of The Christian
Science MonitorBEIRUT, Syria—Up to 1862 there
existed in Syria only one carriage
road, that from Beirut to Damascus,
the construction of which was partly
financed by French capital. At that
date the Ottoman law concerning roads
was enacted in accordance with which
every inhabitant was obliged for 20
years to furnish four days' prestationor pay an annual contribution of four
francs. In the other parts of the Otto-
man Empire the funds collected for the
roads were appropriated for the
general needs of the vilayets, so that
the law of 1862 became a dead letter.It is a curious fact that the roads
which were kept in good order have
been all of a sudden deserted since the
railway has been constructed along-
side, such as that from Beirut to
Damascus; Tripoli to Homs; Homs to
Aleppo. The total for the whole of
Syria is now 3196 kilometers of car-
riage roads. This figure is continually
increasing because the British are em-
ploying the Hindus in road-making,
and the French their engineer corps.The gradient of the roads, which,
owing to the mountainous relief,
especially in the Lebanon, is very big
in places, while the state of the roads
leaves much to be desired and is
rapidly deteriorating owing to the
constant traffic of the heavy lorries
and the inadequate system of repairs.Carriage by rail in this country is
insufficient. Slow and costly, horses
and carriages are not numerous
enough, the road system is in process
of being improved and developed, com-
merce is beginning to reassert itself
vigorously, the automobile has received
an overwhelming ovation, but there is
as yet no automobile company in Syria,
though no doubt there are great possi-
bilities for this industry here.TERRITORIAL UNITY
OF SYRIA DEFENDEDBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science MonitorBEIRUT, Syria—A Damascus jour-
nalist in an interview which he had
with Rida Pasha El Rikabi, former
military governor of the East Zone,
asked him the reason for his resigna-
tion, his opinion on the present situa-
tion, and the policy which should be
followed in the interests of the
country."It is for private reasons," he re-
plied, "that I have given my resigna-
tion to Emir Zeid, who at first re-
fused to accept it, but, upon my insist-
ing, ended by permitting me to take
some time for rest.""My policy, in my capacity as gov-
ernor, is that the people and the gov-
ernment ought to strive to defend the
territorial integrity of Syria and its
independence, and to obtain these by
all means efficacious and compatible
with the maintenance of security in
all the regions of the East Zone with
its present boundaries, that we may
prove to the world at large that we
can act with prudence and that we are
worthy to govern ourselves. And I
believe that the least disorder, impru-
dence in action, revolt, or lack of se-
curity in this zone will considerably
injure the future of the country.""In my capacity as a Syrian direct-
ing the course of affairs since the
foundation of an Arab-Syrian Govern-
ment up to the present day, I am
ready to expend all my physical and
moral energies to defend the true in-
terests of the country, and I will
march hand in hand with my brother
Syrian patriots to serve the country
and to lay the foundations of an or-
dered and reasonable resistance.""I think that we have still every
ground to hope, since the Peace Con-
ference has not rendered its final de-
cision. But I pity this poor country
if it is to be the prey of divisions, of
personal aims and ends. I hope that
the leaders and flower of the people
will unite to offer an efficacious re-
sistance and to accomplish all that
the interest and prosperity of the
country require."

DAYLIGHT SAVING TO BE URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News OfficeCINCINNATI, Ohio—The Cincinnati
Chamber of Commerce, the Business
Men's Club, the Park Commission, the
Garden Club and various athletic and
amateur baseball organizations are
uniting their efforts in a vigorous
campaign in behalf of the daylight-
saving ordinance, which is to be sub-
mitted to a referendum vote of the
citizens on April 27. The Labor unions
represent the principal element of
opposition to the movement.

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(Near Warren St.)The
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"Reg. U.S. Pat. Off."AUSTRALIA BATTLES
WITH "GO SLOWISM"Results of Struggle Between
Labor Extremists and Moder-
ates Show Basis of "a Square
Deal to All" Is GainingSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News OfficeADELAIDE, South Australia—There
have been some remarkable develop-
ments in our industrial affairs re-
cently and on the whole the general
tendency is more hopeful. For a time
the advocates of "direct action," "go-
slowism," and job control were un-
questionably in a dominant position
and this State became a recognized
centre of their activities. But at the
same time no state was quicker to
realize the menace of these new tac-
tics to industries and the men engaged
in them.The fight between the extremists
and the moderates has been dramatic,
and today those who, amid the turmoil
of contesting tendencies, are able to
see that true prosperity rests on the
basis of a square deal to all are in the
ascendant.

Victory for Moderation

The first victory for moderation was
at the Government Produce Depot.
For more than a month the work-
ers were closed down because the authori-
ties had dismissed a number of men
for going slow and combining to in-
troduce job control. The government
declared it would not take these idlers
back unless they gave a guarantee to
adopt at once the normal rate of out-
put which had been reduced by two-
thirds. They refused the terms and the
steamers called and went away empty.The strikers met at the end of a
week to consider the position. When
one of the moderates rose to submit
a motion in favor of returning to work
the chairman, who was a direct ac-
tionist, promptly ruled him out of
order and closed the meeting. The
next day the government depot was
declared "black." The moderates,
however, bided their time and by a
campaign of moral suasion, induced
enough men to return to work to en-
able the depot to resume operations.
A day or so later the "red raggers"
capitulated and, what was to have
been one of the biggest victories for
the advocates of job control, fizzled
out lamentably.

Enemy Shifts His Ground

But the attack of the revolution-
aries was to break out (as already
outlined in an article in The Christian
Science Monitor) in a more serious
form in the large state engineering
works. The enemy of industry had
merely shifted his ground. At these
works the chief mechanical engi-
neer discovered a plot which, in its
result, if not in design, might have
meant loss in human life. The facts
of this insidious and dangerous move-
ment have just been revealed by an
official report. It was one of the most
sensational happenings in Australia.In the first place it was found that
instead of putting in rivets at the rate
of between 250 and 300 a day the
boiler-makers only averaged 80. The
cost went up from 47s. to 52s. per 100.
It was calculated that, on one order
alone, the government would lose
some thousands of pounds.

No Quarters for Shirkers

Then some shocking workmanship
was revealed. A number of rivets had
been put in the reverse way and the
tails so slightly buried over in some
cases that they would have worked
loose as soon as the carriages began to
run. Many of the three-quarter inchrivets had to take the pull of the draw
gear and the Minister of Railways, G.
Ritchie, reported that such work was
criminal. The whole matter was sub-
mitted to the Crown Law Officers,
but they did not consider there was
enough evidence to support a criminal
offense.The union, of which these boiler-
makers were members, showed quickly
that no quarter would be given to
shirkers or bad workmanship. The
officials fined the men £5 each and
at a specially summoned meeting re-
solved that "having heard all the evi-
dence tendered by the members com-
cerned, the work performed by these
men was deliberately bad and danger-
ous to the traveling public and cannot
be defended." The union recorded
that the work performed by the boiler-
makers was a serious reflection on
boiler-makers as a whole. "It is a
wicked thing," ran the minute, "to do
bad work on rolling stock of any kind.
So far as lies in our power it is our
intention to deal severely with such a
matter."

Arbitration Favored

The tendency of the South Aus-
tralian unions is now distinctly stronger
in the direction of arbitration, as
against direct action. It is more pro-
nounced here than probably any other
part of Australia. Numerous applica-
tions to settle disputes have been
dealt with by the Arbitration Court
and in most cases no cessation of
work has resulted. The irritating dif-
ficulty which confronts the working
man in Australia under the present
abnormally high cost of living is that
the living wage awarded by the court
is equitable for only a few months.
Still, the thought gaining favor in
South Australia is that no key indus-
try should cease activities before con-
sidering, or conferring with, those
people likely to be affected by that
action.The opposition in this State to
"direct" methods is shown by the
fiasco which has resulted in the case
of the Saturday morning stop-work
meetings. Of the men engaged in the
building trades and the goal being a
five-day week of 40 hours, the meet-
ings lasted for some time. Then grad-
ually the attendance fell away until
they became so small that the meet-
ings were abandoned. What happened
was that most of the men surrepti-
tiously resumed work.

Opponent of Strikes Elected

The favor with which moderation in
industrial action is regarded in South
Australia is shown again by the elec-
tion for the third time of a pronounced
pacifist like F. W. Birrell as presi-
dent of the Trades and Labor Council,
the controlling body of the
unions. In some crises Mr.
Birrell has stood alone and has been
denounced for his concilia-
tory attitude. He is a strong, fearless
opponent of the strike. He stands for
the perfecting of the arbitration and
conciliation machinery of Australia
and for better organization of the La-
bor forces. Mr. Birrell has condemned
some of the biggest strikes in the
Commonwealth from the public plat-
form. His courage is admired but it
is not popular.Speaking on the occasion of his elec-
tion recently, he said that during the
past few months a movement was set
on foot by organizations under the
Trades and Labor Council to form One
Big Union by the structure had crum-
bled like the house of cards. Another
organization withdrew with the idea
of initiating a movement called "job
control." It attempted to put its policy
into operation and the result had been
tragic. That union was forced by
circumstances to have the audacity or
the humbleness to appeal for financial
assistance to unions from which it
had seceded. Job control, said Mr.Birrell, led to the financial wrecking of
the unions and industrial chaos.

Industrial Upheavals

During 1919, said Mr. Birrell, some
of the greatest industrial upheavals
in the history of Australia took place.
At present they were in the throes
of one, the strike of marine engineers,
which was causing widespread unem-
ployment and distress, great public
inconvenience and critical conditions
in the industrial world. In both the
seamen's and engineers' strikes oppor-
tunities for settlement had not been
availed of, showing a callous indif-
ference to the distressing conditions
under which thousands were existing.Disputes in Australia had resolved
themselves, he said, into a clear-cut
issue "direct action versus arbitra-
tion." He stood all the time for ar-
bitration. There had been phenom-
enal progress in Australia since the
introduction of wages boards and of
arbitration, but they found the Labor
movement split over direct action.

Desire for Management

There was, however, a deeper-rooted
aspect of the question which would
probably become more accentuated be-
fore the dawn of another year—that
was the desire for democratized man-
agement of industry, with the object
of eventually socializing it."Recently the Archbishop of Can-
terbury and others issued a New
Year's message," declared Mr. Birrell.
"In which they said 'We should test
all our actions social, industrial and
international—by the standard of
Christ's teaching.' That being so if
there is to be a square deal for all,
civilization must pay the price to en-
able those in the industry to work
in the most favorable and healthy con-
ditions. Profiteering, speeding up and
go-slowism are dishonest; strikes and
lockouts are barbarous as they often
inflict suffering on the innocent, and
anarchy and red revolution have no
place in Australian sentiment."

GERMANS BUILD IN CONCRETE

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science MonitorTHE HAGUE, Holland—According
to a Rotterdam alderman, just re-
turned from Germany, German build-
ers have succeeded in constructing
concrete houses in every way as good
as brick buildings. The great ad-
vantage is that building after this
method can proceed more quickly. In
Bremen and Hamburg, whole districts
of concrete have been stamped
out of the ground. Where these houses
are given red roofs, they are very
pleasant to the eye, whilst other com-
binations of color may do much to re-
lieve the dull tone of the gray con-
crete. Many of the Hamburg front
gardens, have concrete fences.

PROTECTION FOR DUTCH TRADE

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science MonitorTHE HAGUE, Holland—In view of
the fraudulent practices which have
recently been imputed to German mer-
chants, Mr. Cramer, a Delft engineer,
proposes to form a society for the pro-
tection of Dutch trade. The means
at the disposal of such a society, Mr.
Cramer says, are regular relations
with the Dutch Government; relations
with the German Government, which
already realizes the necessity of Ger-
many's upholding her commercial
reputation; prosecution of German
firms, and publication of those Ger-
man firms who fall short in their ob-
ligations.BRITAIN'S INFLUENCE
ON RUSSIA ENORMOUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Tracing British
influence in Russia from its earliest
times, E. A. Brayley Hodgetts, at a
lecture under the auspices of the
United Russia Societies Association
at King's College, London, said that
coins of a date prior to the Norman
Conquest had been found in Russia.
Alfred the Great was believed to have
inaugurated the first trading with in-
habitants of the shores of the White
Sea, and he was the first Englishman
to recognize the possibilities of trade
with Northern Russia.The influence of Great Britain on
Russia was enormous, he continued.
Wherever a Briton went in Russia he
made himself loved and respected,
and there were no two races who got
on so well together. British intellec-
tual influences over Russian thought
had been incalculable. Shakespeare
had been repeatedly translated, and
one of the emperors used to read Sir
Walter Scott's novels to his wife. But
the two writers most widely read in
Russia at a time when they were
appreciated in England, the lecturer
said, were John Stuart Mill and Her-
bert Spencer. Trade relations were
somewhat under a cloud, for which
the British merchant was rather un-
justly blamed. In spite of the Ger-
man commercial treaty, however, the
British merchant still retained the
largest share of Russian trade after
Germany.Técla
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tion of their charms!

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acter of these goods, the prices are most reasonable.Tea Cloths on White and Ecru Linen, 36x36 and
54x54 inches, \$12.00 to 45.00 each.

Napkins, 14x14 inches, \$16.50 to 30.00 per dozen.

Breakfast Sets, three pieces, \$9.75 to 12.00 set.

Scarfs, \$7.50 to 22.50 each.

Oblong Luncheon Sets, thirteen pieces, \$33.00 to
80.00 set.Bohemian Mosaic Work. A choice collection of this
attractive work in a variety of novel designs in Round
and Oval Centerpieces, Tea and Dinner Cloths with
Napkins to match Luncheon Sets, etc.Damask Cloths and Napkins, hemstitched, in natural
flax color. Recommended for their durability. Cloths
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ESTABLISHING THE WORLD'S AIRWAYS

Aviation Is Now Visible Manifestation of That Knitting Together of Lands Brought About by League of Nations

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Among the first long-distance airways to be established was that opened soon after the armistice between two of the world's most ancient cities. There can be few capitals which have exercised a greater influence on the course of human affairs than Athens and Constantinople. From the latter the French aerial mail service extends north to Bucharest and Kichineff in Russia. It is probable that in the near future London and Paris will run an air line through to the present seat of Turkish Government via Vienna, where passengers will spend a night. Jerusalem, the future destination of many thousands of tourists, will be but one day's journey from Constantinople and three days distant from London, traveling by day alone.

In addition, France has connected Toulouse with Rabat in Morocco. The route runs by way of the east coast of Spain, and a regular time-table has been maintained since the inauguration of the service. Tenders have been invited and received for four 3,000,000 cubic feet rigid airships with sheds in Paris, Marseilles, and Africa. As soon as the organization of this route has been completed it is intended to extend the line to Pernambuco in Brazil via Dakar.

New International Services

A closer link between Paris and London and Brazil has been forged, and now, as the result of the experience already gained on these airways it is proposed to subsidize six new international services as follows:

Paris-Abbeville (for London).
Paris-Tours-Angoulême - Bordeaux-Bayonne (for Spain).
Paris-Valenciennes (for Brussels).
Paris-Strasbourg (for central Europe).

Paris - Dijon - Lyons - Marseilles - Balearic Islands (for Algiers).
Paris-Nice-Corsica (for Tunis).

A number of cross country routes will also be inaugurated, several of these being in North Africa.

Italy has confined herself mainly to mission works abroad, principally in the South American countries, though the French have not been idle in this respect. Considerable sums of money have been spent in Buenos Aires on publicity for aircraft built in both countries. A semi-rigid airship of 1-100,000 cubic feet is under construction in Rome, for the purpose, it is stated, of demonstrating the possibilities of a Rome-Rio de Janeiro service.

China Buys Aeroplanes

With regard to England the unsuitable nature of the climate has hitherto allowed of the establishment of regular all-weather cross-Channel services only. No interior air routes have as yet been opened, though it is probable that several will be started during the coming summer. Two companies conduct a regular London-Paris and Paris-London service daily and a tri-weekly time-table to Brussels and back has been in vogue for some time. Over a hundred large twin-engined Pullman aeroplanes have, however, been sold to China by one firm, and another concern has obtained a mail monopoly from the Brazilian Government. In the course of this year a regular passenger and mail service between Buenos Aires and Perna-

buc will be opened. This will have the effect of reducing the journey between London and the capital of Argentina by nearly one-third. It is reported that a powerful combine is about to purchase four service airships for passenger lines to Scandinavia, Egypt, and North America.

The most complete system of airways in the world today is possessed by Germany, who has far outdistanced all other nations in aerial development. It is estimated that the air routes actually in working at the end of last year were over 7000 miles in length. All the largest cities have been connected up for the more rapid conveyance of passengers and mails. Some very large machines are in use. An extension will shortly include Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. On this airway flying boats will be used over the sea.

Germany's Airship Line

Moreover, Germany alone possesses an airship line, between Berlin and Friedrichshafen, distant about 400 miles from the capital. These Zeppelins will shortly enter into competition with the heavier-than-air service for the traffic from the Baltic states. The Hamburg-America Steamship Company is showing very great interest in this type of craft and has ordered two for its own use, for the purpose, it is surmised, of inaugurating an airship service between Berlin and New York. It is probable that if the experiment is successful, and the R-34 has already proved that there are no insurmountable difficulties to be overcome, an extensive development will result.

It is only in the United States, however, that any interest is evinced in aviation by the private individual. One aeroplane firm in New York, for instance, has sold over 500 machines to private buyers and 150 have been disposed of by a Chicago company. A short time ago a motor car agent in Alabama forwarded an order to a large aircraft manufacturer for 78 aeroplanes with a statement that prospective purchasers were awaiting the arrival of the machines. It is probable that private buyers in any European country could be counted on the fingers, if not in the entire continent.

America's Postal Saving

The first aerial mail service was also run in America. Military machines were used at first, but these have since been handed over to the postal authorities, who have estimated that they can save over \$1,500,000 this year by the use of aircraft in place of the usual methods of transport. The New York-Chicago air express is now being extended to Omaha, which will bring the Pacific Coast considerably nearer the capital. The New York-Boston and New York-Atlantic City mail services cannot fail to meet with success, and it may be confidently expected that very large developments for both heavier and lighter-than-air craft will take place in America in the near future.

In South America the world's airmen have discovered a source of wealth which brought a like activity among the seamen of the sixteenth century. The west coast is already in process of organization, while the nucleus of a commercial air fleet has already commenced operations in Chile, Peru, and Bolivia. In less than three years it is almost certain that it will be possible to fly entirely round the coasts of this continent.

Canada's Forest Surveys

In Canada it has been decided to make extensive use of aircraft for the purpose of forest surveys, locating fisheries, and combating forest fires. Several aerial transport companies are being formed, but, owing to the strain imposed by four years of war no regular service has yet been inaugurated. Both Australia and South Africa are

preparing to link up their largest cities by air. Both have been reached by aeroplanes from London, the former by one machine. The journey across the dark continent by way of the Pyramids was performed by a series of aeroplanes in relays, and the day is at hand when aircraft will turn every corner of its darkness into light.

Then, starting from London, you may pass across portions of France, Germany, Austria, and arrive in the capital of Hungary, for instance, in a few hours; nations appear as formerly did countries, continents as provinces.

Aviation has become the visible manifestation of that closer drawing together of all lands which has been introduced by the League of Nations.

MR. EVANS' VIEWS ON AUSTRALIAN LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—As already announced, P. C. Evans, for years general secretary of the Australian Labor Party, has been expelled from the ranks of the party "for disloyalty." His offense apparently consisted, officially, of fraternizing with the Nationalist Party leaders. Unofficially, expulsion followed the outspoken criticism which Mr. Evans recently made over the position in which the Australian Labor Party now finds itself.

Like Mr. Higgins, the deputy leader of the Federal Parliamentary Labor Party, who has also been expelled, Mr. Evans sees grave danger to the Labor movement in the growing control by outside influences.

"In plain words," declares former Secretary Evans, "the Australian Labor Party has ceased to exist, whatever its merits or demerits may have been, and the hand in the machine glove is that of the Australian Workers Union Central Branch, or, rather, the hand of the small coterie of ambitious political officials who also control and direct the affairs of the Australian Workers Union Central Branch."

Mr. Evans said that the executive of the Labor Party was supposed to be elected by the Labor conference, but that conference was sharply divided into two camps and the dominant party at the conference was secure of its control until the next conference.

"Democracy demands a political voice for the workers," asserted the former secretary, "but that voice must be exercised through high idealistic channels. For my part, I say calmly and dispassionately, knowing the movement as I do, that the Australian Labor Party has ceased to exist, and that if the men now aiming to represent Labor obtain power under its name at the next general elections then the cause of Labor will receive such a set-back that it may take 50 to 100 years to recover."

SOARING PRICES IN WOOLEN FABRICS

Scottish Manufacturers, However, Find Orders Abundant for Home and Foreign Markets

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAWICK, Scotland.—Indications were given recently that increased prices for woolen goods were likely to be imposed, and this prospect has now materialized. Higher prices are being charged for spring goods where merchants' orders had been accepted, subject to quotations being fixed when the goods were made, although in some cases, where manufacturers had been previously covered for yarns, prices had already been agreed upon. The advance, however, on goods for next winter is greater than ever before, and, generally, will be at the rate of 2s. per lb. according to the weight of the garment.

The quotations for the finer makes are now so high that if sales become restricted in the not distant future it would cause no surprise, for now only the very well-to-do can purchase a garment which manufacturers can only turn out at a cost of £24 per dozen. The cheaper class of goods have also been advanced in price, one line of woolen coats which, in previous days, cost 33s. per dozen, now costing 294s. per dozen, the yarns for these having risen from 3s. to 20s. per lb., and meanwhile there is a great demand. Fine jerseys and jumpers have become so expensive that there is a greater drifting toward sports coats for which United States buyers are well to the fore, picking up all they can get by personal visits to the factories, and readily paying greatly increased prices. The demand for jumpers, however, is likely to continue, because many ladies are now wearing these, both outdoor and indoor, in place of blouses.

Refusing Existing Rates

Those manufacturers who have made suitable arrangements with spinners are booking orders for next winter at definite prices, with a promise of delivery, but this arrangement is not likely to hold good after April, when prices will again become an open question, so far as new orders are concerned. Some manufacturers who have supplied goods to merchants in the United States are refusing to accept payment at the existing rate of exchange, and whatever may be the settlement in regard to former accounts, new orders are only being booked on the basis of a settlement of 20s. per £1 sterling.

There is still a great shortage of women workers in the hosiery and underwear industries, and representatives of the Ministry of Labor and the Scottish Industrial Council in connection with the hosiery trade are endeavoring to evolve a scheme whereby

unskilled women may be trained to the business.

Orders Abundant

Meanwhile orders are abundant for both the home and foreign markets. South American merchants are large buyers and manufacturers are being caused a good deal of trouble through parcels that are dispatched from Great Britain being broken into and garments abstracted. In one case, parcels which looked as if they were all right when they arrived at their destination, and were signed for as such, were found to be 130 garments short when opened.

The improved production of tweeds is being maintained, but while yarn supplies are better than they were, a number of the manufacturers are in a position which is little better than hand to mouth, and have no reserves to fall back upon. There is an abundant demand for spring goods from merchants from all over the country, and the foreign demand, particularly from America, and from the continent is keeping up. Worsted serges, although not being made on any great scale, are being asked for, and are costing as much as 35s. per yard at the factory, but there is a greater inquiry for fine chevrons, saxonies, and crossbreds, especially of those makes which the manufacturers can provide at 15s. 9d., 20s., and 25s., per yard.

New designs for next winter will be comparatively few in number, manufacturers having so many orders on their books that the looms will not be vacant in time to do much in the way of supplying these goods.

German Competitors

In regard to the trade mark adopted by the leading Scottish tweed manufacturers, to which reference has already been made, it may be mentioned that in previous years manufacturing firms have annually spent large sums of money in producing new styles and designs, but a disadvantage they labored under was that no sooner were these put on the market than German competitors got hold of them, and copied and produced them in cheaper and poorer qualities, which were sold as Scottish tweeds, and the home manufacturers could not compete against these lines because of the great expense they had been at in producing the originals. It is believed, however, that the adoption of a trade mark on Scottish-made tweeds, with a guarantee, will tend to get over this menace for the future.

The reduction of hours worked in the spinning branch has affected production more than in the weaving branch. Dyers are not able to dye wools quickly enough, and in this respect spinners complain of a shortage of supplies.

COMMERCIAL FAIR TO BE HELD AT BEIRUT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—It is believed that a new era in the development and prosperity of Syrian commerce will be inaugurated by the holding of a fair for the exhibition of samples and specimens in Beirut next October. It is intended not only to bring to the attention of merchants and the public samples of manufactured goods, but to take orders, and to encourage closer industrial relations between France and Syria.

One section is to be devoted entirely to a comprehensive exhibition of the natural products and manufactured articles of this country. It is anticipated that visitors from abroad are likely to be numerous and will be able to buy native silks, chased copper goods and carpets. It is intended to erect buildings for the accommodation of this exhibition which will resemble the principal monuments of Syria. Each town will be represented by its industries and commerce.

An exhibit comprising all the products of the soil, classified methodically, will give an opportunity of judging of the state of agriculture. Agricultural machines will receive the attention they deserve.

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NEW EQUITY BILL
IN SCIENCE CASE

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A new bill in equity was filed in the Supreme Judicial Court for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on April 12, by The First Church of Christ, Scientist, et al. v. Herbert W. Eustace et al. A copy of this bill was furnished to The Christian Science Monitor for publication yesterday, and appears below:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Suffolk, ss. Supreme Judicial Court

In Equity
The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, Adam H. Dickey, of Cohasset in the County of Plymouth, James A. Neal of Brookline in the County of Norfolk, Edward A. Merritt of Concord in the County of Middlesex, William R. Rathvon and Annie M. Knott, both of Boston in the County of Suffolk, as they are the Christian Science Board of Directors, the Directors of said The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.; and Edward L. Ripley of Boston in the County of Suffolk, as he is Treasurer of said The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

Herbert W. Eustace of Boston in the County of Suffolk, David B. Ogden of Brookline in the County of Norfolk and Lamont Rowlands of Picayune in the State of Mississippi, acting as Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society under a deed of trust dated January 25, 1898.

Defendants

BILL OF COMPLAINT
1. The plaintiff, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, is a voluntary religious society located in Boston, in the County of Suffolk, and for the purposes of this suit is a corporation by virtue of Revised Laws, Chapter 37, Section 12, and Chapter 132, of the Special Acts of 1917, and is otherwise known and referred to hereinafter as The Mother Church; and said The First Church of Christ, Scientist, is the sole financial beneficiary under the trust deed hereinafter mentioned.

The plaintiffs Dickey, Neal, Merritt, Rathvon, and Knott are the members of the Christian Science Board of Directors, the Directors of said The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and are charged with the transaction of the business of said Church by virtue of the by-laws thereof contained in the Church Manual, a copy whereof is hereto annexed marked Exhibit "A." The plaintiff Edward L. Ripley is the duly elected, qualified and acting Treasurer of said The First Church of Christ, Scientist.

2. The defendants Eustace, Ogden, and Rowlands are acting as Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society under an instrument dated January 25, 1898, a copy whereof is hereto annexed marked Exhibit "B."

3. On January 25, 1898, Mary Baker Eddy executed a deed of trust, Exhibit C, by which she conveyed to certain Trustees and their successors in trust certain personal property as therein described upon the trusts therein established, to hold and manage said property and property rights exclusively for carrying on the business therein mentioned in promoting the interests of Christian Science. By said deed Mrs. Eddy provided that the Trustees thereunder should energetically and judiciously manage the business of the Publishing Society on a strictly Christian basis, and upon their own responsibility, without consulting her about details, but reserved to herself the right to make such changes as she might think important and to supervise the management of the business if she should at any time elect to advise or direct the Trustees thereunder, and provided that said Trustees and their successors in trust should not be eligible to said trusteeship, or to continue in the same, unless they were loyal, faithful and consistent believers and advocates of the principles of Christian Science as taught by her in her book "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Mrs. Eddy also provided in said deed that the Trustees thereunder should keep accurate books of account of all the business done by them and should deposit in a responsible and reliable bank or trust company all bonds, mortgages, deeds and other documents or writings obligatory of every kind and nature for safe keeping; also all surplus funds over and above the sum necessary to defray running expenses of the business until the same should be paid over to the Treasurer of said Church. By said deed she also provided that no papers or monies should be taken from said bank or trust company excepting by and in the presence of a majority of said Trustees; and that once in every six months the Trustees should account for and pay over to the Treasurer of said "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts," the entire net profits of said business. The term "net profits" was, by said trust deed, defined to mean the balance remaining at the end of each six months after paying the usual and legitimate expenses incurred in conducting the business; and it was further provided that no authority is intended to be conferred upon the Trustees to expend the money of the trust for property not necessary for the immediate successful prosecution of the business, or to invest the same for purposes of speculation, or to incur liabilities beyond their ability to liquidate promptly from the current income of the business.

4. At or about the date of the execution of said trust deed and from time to time subsequent thereto the donor, Mrs. Eddy, by means of by-laws contained in the Church Manual made provisions for the supervision of the business conducted by the Trustees under said trust deed and directed said Trustees in the management of said business likewise by means of such by-laws, originated and approved by her as a part of the organic law and denominational government of said

Church. Some of such directions are now contained in Article XXV, in Article VIII, Sections 11 and 14, and in Article I, Sections 6 and 7, of the 89th edition of the Church Manual which is annexed hereto marked Exhibit "A." Among such directions are the following:

Article VIII. CHURCH PERIODICALS. Sect. 14. It shall be the privilege and duty of every member, who can afford it, to subscribe for the periodicals which are the organs of this Church; and it shall be the duty of the Directors to see that these periodicals are ably edited and kept abreast of the times.

Article XXV. TRUSTEESHIP. Sect. 3. The Christian Science Board of Directors shall have the power to declare vacancies in said trusteeship for such reasons as to the Board may seem expedient.

Whenever a vacancy shall occur, the Pastor Emeritus reserves the right to fill the same by appointment; but if she does not elect to exercise this right, the remaining trustees shall fill the vacancy subject to her approval. **EDITORS AND MANAGER.** Sect. 4. The term of office for the editors and the manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society is one year each, dating from the time of election to the office. Incumbents who have served one year or more can be re-elected, or new officers elected, by a unanimous vote of the Christian Science Board of Directors, and the consent of the Pastor Emeritus given in her own handwriting.

SUITABLE EMPLOYEES. Sect. 5. A person who is not accepted by the Pastor Emeritus and the Christian Science Board of Directors as suitable, shall in no manner be connected with publishing her books, nor with editing or publishing The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, Der Herold der Christian Science, nor with The Christian Science Publishing Society.

In thus promulgating her directions relating to the business of said trust by means of Church by-laws Mrs. Eddy, the donor of said trust and the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, established, for all time, for the guidance of the Trustees thereunder and all loyal Christian Scientists, her directions as to what is necessary for the promotion of the interests of Christian Science, which is the purpose and object of said trust deed; and when said defendants accepted their appointments under said deed these said directions were known to and accepted by them as among Mrs. Eddy's directions as to how best to promote the interests of Christian Science.

5. For nearly twenty years following the establishment of The Christian Science Publishing Society under said deed, the Trustees thereof, with the support and cooperation of The Mother Church, its branches and members, conducted the business of said Society in accordance with the provisions of said deed and the directions and requirements of Mrs. Eddy, as contained in said by-laws in the Church Manual, and as thus conducted the said Society flourished and grew in influence, greatly extended and promoted the interests of Christian Science, and prospered financially to the benefit of the plaintiff Church and the cause of Christian Science. During said period and until September 30, 1919, the Trustees acting under said deed paid to the Treasurer of said Church, as the sole financial beneficiary, once in every six months net profits of the business, so that The Mother Church has until recently derived regular and substantial revenue therefrom for its purposes in extending and promoting the religion of Christian Science. The monies so paid for the five years ending March 31, 1919, amount in the aggregate to more than \$1,500,000, and the last payment made to said Treasurer, viz: for the semi-annual period ending March 31, 1919, amounted to \$231,896.58.

6. The periodicals published by said Society include The Christian Science Journal and the Christian Science Quarterly, both founded prior to the date of said trust deed, the Christian Science Sentinel, first published in September, 1898, Der Herold der Christian Science, first published in 1903, The Christian Science Monitor, first published in 1908, and Le Herault de Christian Science, first published in 1918. That said Journal and Quarterly were adopted by The Mother Church, its members and branches, as organs of said Church, and said Sentinel, Herold, Monitor and Herault were originally issued and adopted by The Mother Church, its branches and members, as organs thereof, with the understanding on the part of the Trustees of said trust, as well as the officers, members and branches of The Mother Church, that all of said periodicals were to be conducted in accordance with and subject to the directions given by Mrs. Eddy in said trust deed and in the by-laws of said Church. That the patronage and support of said periodicals and their usefulness for the purpose of promoting the religion of Christian Science, always has depended and still depends largely on the fact that they are the organs of said Church, and conducted in accordance with Mrs. Eddy's directions. The defendants publish said periodicals and carry on the business of the trust in buildings owned by the plaintiff Church, and provided by plaintiff Directors under the provisions of Article I, Section 7, of the by-laws, and not provided for by the trust deed. The above and other benefits derived from Church by-laws the defendants claim the right to enjoy, and at the same time refuse to accept the provisions of the same and other by-laws containing Mrs. Eddy's directions as to how best to promote the interests of the Cause in the execution of said trust. That nearly all of the business of said Society consists of publishing the above mentioned periodicals and they are profitable, in so far as they are profitable, mainly by reason of the patronage of The Mother Church, its branches and members and individual Christian Scientists. Such patronage has always been maintained because Christian Scientists regard it as a privilege and duty to subscribe for

the periodicals which are the organs of The Mother Church, and which are to be supplied with editors and ably edited and kept abreast of the times by and under the supervision of said Directors as directed by the donor of said trust through the by-laws of said Church. It is because of such directions, and because Mrs. Eddy enjoined upon Christian Scientists never to abandon the by-laws nor denominational government of The Mother Church, that said periodicals have been recognized and regarded as the organs of said Church, and as authorized Christian Science literature.

7. The continued successful management of the trust, for the reasons above stated, requires on the part of the Trustees thereunder a strict adherence to the teachings of Christian Science and a faithful compliance with the directions of Mrs. Eddy contained both in the trust deed and in the Church Manual as to what is necessary best to promote the interests of Christian Science which is the object and the purpose of said trust deed. Said defendants, however, have failed so to conduct said business and have refused to be guided by the said directions of Mrs. Eddy as to what is necessary to promote the interests of the Cause, but on the contrary they have assumed an attitude of hostility and defiance to the plaintiffs, the Directors of The Mother Church, the financial beneficiary under said deed, and have antagonized Christian Scientists throughout the world upon whose support the success of said business is dependent, as a result of which many Christian Scientists and branch churches, acting under Article VIII, Sections 11 and 14, of the by-laws have cancelled subscriptions to the periodicals and withdrawn their paid advertisements from the Christian Science Journal, and withdrawn their financial and moral support from said Society as a protest against the misconduct of the business by the defendants; and plaintiffs are informed and believe and so aver that such cancellations are rapidly increasing; and said defendants have also assumed the exclusive editorial control of the periodicals. Because of the above described attitude and conduct of the defendants, many faithful and efficient workers in The Christian Science Publishing Society have resigned their positions, many others have been unjustly and improperly discharged for the reason that they remained loyal to the Church by-laws and that they refused to support the defendants in their refusal to be longer guided by said by-laws and because said workers insisted upon their own individual and conscientious convictions;—in all more than two hundred. Moreover for the same reasons the editors of the Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, Der Herold der Christian Science, and Le Herault de Christian Science, heretofore elected by the plaintiff Board of Directors in accordance with the directions of Mrs. Eddy contained in the Church Manual, have resigned their positions. And solely because of the above described attitude and conduct of said defendants the said periodicals for the time being have ceased to be the organs of said Church within the meaning of the Church Manual and have become the personal organs of said defendants. And plaintiffs aver that the defendants have published misleading statements in certain of said periodicals: that they have denied the right of the Directors of said Church to exercise their power and duty to remove from its organs the cards of persons and organizations found to be ineligible for advertisement as practitioners and teachers of Christian Science and as branches of said Church; and they have also caused to be published public comments on the by-laws and government of said Church, as established by Mrs. Eddy, calculated to cause an abandonment thereof. In consequence of the aforesaid and other facts the confidence of Christian Scientists who are beneficiaries under said trust deed, in the defendants' management of said business, has been almost wholly destroyed, the business of the trust has been greatly impaired and is threatened with complete destruction.

8. The plaintiffs are informed and believe and therefore aver that the defendants are further mismanaging said business and have contravened the plan, requirements and obligations placed upon them by said trust deed and rendered themselves unsuitable to act as Trustees thereunder, in that:—

a. They have not at all times kept on deposit in a responsible and reliable bank or trust company all surplus funds over and above the sum necessary to defray the running expenses of the business until the same shall be paid over to the Treasurer of said Church;

b. That they have employed the trust funds to a large extent for the purpose of purchasing stocks of material for use in an enterprise forming no part of the business contemplated by said trust deed.

c. That they have not judiciously managed the business, but have managed it injudiciously, extravagantly and wastefully and have expended the money of the trust for property not necessary for the immediate successful prosecution of the business in that they have recently for the first time in the history of said Publishing Society, and contrary to the usage of the Christian Science denomination rented quarters at a large expense in the City of San Francisco, California, for the display and sale of their publications and have expended and incurred expenses in connection therewith many thousands of dollars;

d. That they have not judiciously managed the business, but have managed it injudiciously, extravagantly and wastefully in that large and excessive salaries and increases of salaries have been paid by said defendants to employees, not in recognition of valuable services or on the basis of merit and worth, but, as the plaintiffs believe, for the purpose of improperly influencing the employees in favor of the defendants and against the plaintiff Directors; and for the further purpose of so depleting profits as to furnish a pretext for a refusal

to pay any money to said plaintiff Treasurer from said trust.

e. That they have not judiciously managed the business but have managed it injudiciously, extravagantly and wastefully in that large and excessive amounts have been allowed and paid for traveling and other expenses of the defendants and some of their employees and they have improperly expended other sums of money for other purposes.

f. That they have not judiciously managed the business but have managed it injudiciously, extravagantly and wastefully in that they have destroyed and have sold junk periodicals which were valuable for sale, reference and distribution.

And plaintiffs further aver upon information and belief that defendants have mismanaged said business and have violated the terms of said trust deed in certain respects other than those hereinbefore specifically set forth.

9. The plaintiffs aver that for the first time in the history of the business conducted under said trust deed these defendants failed and refused to pay to the plaintiff Treasurer of said Church the net profits of said business, as the deed directs, to wit, the net profits for the semi-annual period ending September 30, 1919, and that they also failed and refused to pay to said plaintiff any money as net profits for the semi-annual period ending March 31, 1920, so that more than a year has now elapsed during which said defendants have paid nothing to the beneficiary under said trust as net profits for said year. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and so aver, defendants had a large amount of cash on hand on September 30, 1919, and on March 1, 1920, they had on hand in cash more than \$325,000.

And plaintiffs are informed and believe and therefore aver that according to the method of determining net profits prescribed by said trust deed defendants have had since September 30, 1919, and now have, a large amount of such net profits which they are withholding and failing to pay over in violation of the terms of said deed; that they have, without the consent of the plaintiff beneficiaries, made radical changes in the manner of conducting said business contrary to the requirements of the trust deed, whereby large sums of money, which ought to have been paid over to the plaintiff Treasurer for said Church, have been diverted, misapplied and employed in an unreasonable and unauthorized manner in the purchase of large stocks for future use and not necessary for the immediate successful prosecution of the business as provided in said deed. Furthermore, they have without the consent of the plaintiff beneficiaries made radical and unauthorized changes in the method of accounting in that they have charged off as depreciation extraordinary and improper amounts; and contrary to the methods and practice which had been followed for many years said defendants in the year 1919 charged to expense not only depreciation allowances of \$97,324.18, but also all expenditures for addition to plant and furniture accounts in that year amounting to \$121,045.93, making a total charge for one year for depreciation of \$218,370.11, so that profits and plant assets were unreasonably and improperly reduced. And

the plaintiffs are informed and believe and therefore aver that defendants attention was called to their improper and unreasonable changes in the established method of accounting, by certified public accountants of Boston, Massachusetts, who had been employed for many years by the Trustees under said deed, and said accountants as changed by the defendants was criticised by their said accountants as incorrect, improper and preposterous and as an arbitrary departure from the accepted canons of good accounting; and said plaintiffs aver that the methods thus for the first time adopted by said defendants against the advice of their accountants and without the knowledge and consent of the financial beneficiaries under said trust deed said defendants refused to change, but instead superseded said accountants, and as plaintiffs believe and therefore aver, in order to deprive The Mother Church of monies which according to the trust deed ought to be paid to its said Treasurer, persisted in said improper and unreasonable method of accounting and at great expense employed accountants from Chicago, Illinois, who, with said defendants, have, without the knowledge or consent of the financial beneficiary under said trust deed, so changed and manipulated the method of accounting, which had for many years prevailed, as to make it appear that there are no net profits to be paid to the Treasurer of The Mother Church, but said defendants now claim that by reason of their alleged improper method of calculation of net profits in former years they have overpaid said Treasurer.

10. And the plaintiffs aver upon information and belief that the defendants are secretly attempting in England and other European countries to obtain exclusive registration of and a legal monopoly for the name, description, designation, and title, "The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, U. S. A. Sole Publishers of All Authorized Christian Science Literature, As Established by Mary Baker Eddy."

Whereas said trust deed provides that the business shall be done under the unincorporated name of "The Christian Science Publishing Society"; and that defendants are planning and endeavoring improperly to obtain legal sanction for their intended representation that said periodicals are now published by them without regard to Mrs. Eddy's directions relating thereto, as contained in the Church by-laws, are nevertheless the only authorized organs of said Church. And said defendants are thus seeking to obtain the exclusive right to publish Christian Science literature as authorized and as established by Mrs. Eddy, which literature is, in fact, published not in accordance with Mrs. Eddy's directions in the Church by-laws, but in disregard thereof. And plaintiffs aver that unless restrained by the order of this Court defendants will obtain legal sanction for publishing as authorized Christian Science literature that which is not authorized because published in a manner contrary to the express directions of the donor of said trust and the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, to the irreparable injury of the plaintiff Church and in derogation of its rights to control and determine according to

its by-laws what is authorized Christian Science literature.

11. And plaintiffs aver that on March 25, 1919, an ad interim injunction was issued by this Court in the case of Eustace, et al. v. Dickey, et al. now pending herein, at the instance of said defendants, to preserve the alleged status quo, which injunction has in effect prevented the Directors, plaintiffs herein, pending a decision of said case, from exercising the authority given them by the by-laws of said Church over the Trustees and the business of said trust; that said attempt now being made by the defendants is to alter the relation of the parties before this Court in said case and to affect adversely said Directors, who are under the temporary restraint of said injunction, the subject matter of said case, while the same is still sub judice; that said attempt of the defendants is contrary to equity and good conscience, and is an effort on their part improperly and unlawfully to extend their rights and powers as the same existed when said temporary injunction issued, and as the same are fixed by said trust deed. And plaintiffs aver that unless restrained therefrom defendants will thereby work irreparable injury to the plaintiff church and the interests it represents.

12. That plaintiffs aver advised and therefore aver that the plaintiffs Dickey, Neal, Merritt, Rathvon, and Knott, composing the Christian Science Board of Directors, the Directors of said The First Church of Christ, Scientist, have the right to declare the trusteeship of said defendants vacant for such reasons as to them may seem expedient, but they have been temporarily restrained from exercising such right by the aforesaid ad interim injunction issued by this Court; and said plaintiffs, Directors as aforesaid do not waive any right they may have to remove a Trustee under said trust deed by reason of any prayer for relief hereinafter contained. But said Board being temporarily enjoined from taking such action, plaintiffs apply to this Honorable Court representing that the facts complained of hereinabove set forth have arisen since the issuance of said injunction and require the prompt removal of said defendants acting as Trustees under said deed.

WHEREFORE the plaintiffs pray:

1. That an accounting may be had under the direction of this Court.
2. That said defendants be required to pay over to the plaintiff Ripley, as Treasurer of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., the amount found to be due upon such accounting.
3. That the Court remove said defendants acting as Trustees, and appoint new Trustees under said deed, having due regard to the purposes of the donor of said deed and to her directions as expressed therein and in the by-laws contained in the Church Manual.
4. That defendants be restrained

and enjoined from adopting or using any name, title, or designation under which to carry on the business of said trust other than the name "The Christian Science Publishing Society," as provided in said deed; and that they be restrained and enjoined from taking any steps in any country whatever to obtain registration, or the exclusive right to the use of the name, description, title, or designation "The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, U. S. A. Sole Publishers of All Authorized Christian Science Literature As Established by Mary Baker Eddy," or of any legend or description implying that said defendants are sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature.

5. That in order to prevent irreparable injury, a temporary injunction forthwith issue restraining said defendants as above prayed for.

6. And for such further relief as justice and equity may require.

By their Solicitors,
Bates, Noy, Abbott & Dane,
Clifford P. Smith.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Suffolk, ss. April 10, 1920.

Personally appeared the above named plaintiffs, Adam H. Dickey, James A. Neal, Edward A. Merritt, William R. Rathvon and Annie M. Knott, and the above named plaintiff Edward L. Ripley, and made oath that the statements of fact in the foregoing bill made upon knowledge and true; and that those made upon information and belief, they believe to be true.

Before me,
Leon M. Abbott,
Justice of the Peace.
Commission Expires December 10, 1926.

"Exhibit B referred to in the above Bill in Equity is copied from the Deed of Trust appearing in the Church Manual."

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Mr. Dawson and Mr. Choate, who now are interested through the attorney-general, and who I think I violate no confidence in saying prepared for submission to the attorney-general the petition which is here being submitted. This petition is in considerably better form than the other, but in substance it is the same. I think there can hardly be any contradiction as to that.

Among other things that we presented to Mr. Justice DeCourcy as reasons why it should not be allowed was that if there were any ground for intervention at all it must be through the attorney-general and not through the individual. No basis of the decision, or rather no opinion, was handed down by Mr. Justice DeCourcy, but he dismissed the petition. So that it may have been that his action may have been based upon the fact that Mrs. Hulm did not have the right to intervene as a member of The Mother Church, or it may have been on broader grounds. We think it must have been on broader grounds. But the same two things that are mentioned here were the things as to which that petition claimed there had not been a full hearing.

Your Honor will not fail to note that as a practical matter this was in effect a statement by the attorney-general and the corps of counsel who appear with him on behalf of the Directors had overlooked what was really a vital and decisive thing to the Directors in their controversy with the trustees. But although it was many weeks ago that this startling proposition was advanced that the Governor had practically overlooked the vitals of his case as far as evidence was concerned, he has not yet come into court with any petition for a rehearing or any petition that the Master's report be re-committed for further findings of fact. If he has taken a good deal of stock in this newly-discovered evidence, and the mistake, the fatal error, which he had made in trying, he has never manifested it in any petition which he has filed with the court, or in anything more than mildly holding up his end of the controversy with his former associate counsel, Mr. Krauthoff, when Mr. Krauthoff said that these proceedings were in violation of the Manual, and the Governor said that he still contended that they were not.

We agree with all that your Honor has stated with reference to the attempted intervention in this suit of the attorney-general of the commonwealth. We can see no reason why he would want to do it. We can see every reason why he should respond to the request of one of the greatest benefactors of the Christian Science denomination that he should take action to make a broad and sweeping investigation of the administration of both these trusts, that which is conferred upon the Directors and that which is conferred upon the trustees of the Publishing Society. There he would be the master of the litigation; there he could cause to be made such investigations of the administration of charitable trusts as an attorney-general ought to make before he summons the parties into court. There he would not have to rely upon representations made to him by anyone as to the existence of evidence which he believed to be existing, but he could send the agents of his department to ascertain what the facts were, and base his action upon the facts thus ascertained, rather than hearsay or rumor, or rather than intervening in a partisan way in a dispute between two boards of trustees, a dispute which does not concern the administration of the trusts under the trust deeds in any close way.

If, however, the attorney-general still feels, in spite of what has been said from the bench, that the duty is upon him to intervene in this matter, and he desires to come in and take the record as he finds it, as it has been brought about during these months that he says his office, he and his predecessor, have been watching, take it as he now finds the record and has permitted it to come about, then we do not make any objection to it. Indeed, we would prefer to have him do it, because then he will have bound the Christian Science denomination throughout the world, as we understand the matter, to the adjudication which may come upon the record as it is made up and as it must remain—a record which your Honor has so well pointed out would not bind him in any way in a separate and independent suit.

So, therefore, that is the position of the trustees. If he wants to come in here and take the record as he has permitted it to be made up, by waiting all through these months and watching through the proceedings, apparently with a view to coming in at the turn of affairs was such as he thought he might want to come in, but at any rate watching and balancing the chances—I say if he wants to come in in that way we do not object.

Nor would the trustees desire to take the position that if a really substantial fact had been overlooked, one that was vital and fundamental in the controversy which they are waging—they would not wish to take advantage of the overlooking of the proof of such a fact or the admission of such a fact, if it could really be shown, because they desire here, not any personal victory, no personal holding on to their positions. They have sought from the beginning the fair, honorable, honest decision, reached fairly and honorably, a decision which will guide them in the administration of this great trust.

They sought the opinion of the distinguished counsel in New York for that purpose, not to get a partisan advantage, but to be advised as to what the law was that should control them, and what their duty was. Therefore they could not and would not take the position that they desire to hold their offices upon the supposition, or through a loss by omission, of the presentation of facts that were really material. They believe, represented by their counsel who have examined the matter with care, that neither of these so-called facts or

claims can be sustained. They believe that if they were sustained it would make no difference whatever in the decision.

Therefore if your Honor should take the view that the attorney-general ought to have his way in coming in, and ought to have the right in some way to attempt to modify the record, we think he ought to do it in the regular way. He should not come in here and say, "It is represented to me that there are certain facts which have not been brought out in the hearing before Judge Dodge." He knows nothing about it, whether they were or not. What he should require, and what I think if he does not the Court may properly require, would be, not that a claim should be set up in his answer, but that he should present a statement of the evidence which he says was overlooked—the evidence, the testimony, the documents which were in existence and which could have been offered in proof. He must do just what Governor Bates would do if he took stock enough in this matter so that he wanted to appear in behalf of his clients and ask to have this case recommitted to the Master. Your Honor would require under the rules of court that he should set forth in an affidavit or in affidavits the evidence or the actual facts, the data, that was overlooked.

Now I understand that the attorney-general claims, or the claim is made for him, that he does not need to verify his petitions by an affidavit, although for the life of me I cannot see why the rules of this court do not apply to him as well as to any other litigant. But if he is not obliged to have them verified by affidavits, let him produce before your Honor a statement, not of the claim that a church was founded—anyone can make claims—but of the substantive evidence, documentary or otherwise, by way of affidavits, upon which he relies. Then it gives the opportunity to the trustees to do just what they did in the Hulm case, and that is to file counter-affidavits. And we have reason to believe that Mr. Justice DeCourcy's decision may have been influenced, and may have depended, upon the affidavits. At all events, that is what he understood to be the correct procedure. If they have evidence that there was a church prior to September 1, 1892, let them recite in the form of affidavits of the people who will testify, who will give the evidence tending to show that, let them put that on the records of the court, so that your Honor may examine it, and we will put in a reply. If they have evidence, and not a mere assertion, that there was such a similarity between the officials of this Church and the deacons and church wardens and so forth, let us have the evidence.

Now the Attorney-General does not know what was before the Master, I take it. At all events he does not know what was available to Governor Bates and his clients if he had wanted to put it in. If he does not disclose it to this Court, and those who are behind him, and at whose instance he acts, do not do any such thing as that. Therefore we respectfully request, if your Honor please, that before any order should be made permitting the attorney-general to so enter this case as to postpone and delay and hold back the orderly procedure of the case as it would go on without his intervention, he request that those who inspired his action furnish affidavits as to the testimony, not as to what they claim as based on the testimony, but the testimony, facts, documents, oral statements, and the persons on whom they rely to sustain the claim, to which we may reply. But if he does not want to put that in, if he wants merely to be heard upon the questions of law that are involved and will be determined by the full court, and take the record as he finds it, we welcome his entry into the case, we welcome the distinction which he will bring to the case, and we welcome the opportunity to have all those for whom he intervenes bound by the decision of this Court.

Argument by William G. Thompson, Esq.

If your Honor please, it is important, perhaps unusually so, on this motion, that there should be no confusion on the part of anybody as to the attitude of Mr. Dittmore, and especially in relation to the Publishing Society trustees. I understand that your Honor has read or is familiar with the Master's report in this case. I sincerely hope that is the fact, because I do not see how a motion of this character could be very well dealt with by a magistrate who had not become somewhat familiar with that elaborate and careful document.

Mr. Dittmore's attitude on March 17, 1919, when the vote was passed removing Mr. Rowlands was, and for some time had been, as the Master finds, that although he believed, as I think most Christian Scientists did, that the Directors had the power to supervise the trustees in many details—in their editorial work and in the selection of editors—and in that sense had an abstract power over the trustees, it was highly inexpedient for any body of men, possessing that power, to exercise it without sound cause, and without reasons which would appeal to a court of justice.

Mr. Dittmore took the position that these men ought all to be removed, or none; that there was no special ground for attacking Mr. Rowlands; that the particular ground alleged by his colleagues for so doing, and emphasized in the vote, namely, that Mr. Rowlands had neglected his duty, was false, and was known by the directors who made it to be false, and he declined to be a party to any such proceeding.

He alleged then, and it has since turned out that his allegation was far truer than as a layman could possibly know, that a removal of any trustee, or of all, ought to be accompanied by court proceedings. He said so then. He now knows that it ought to be accomplished by court proceedings. He urged upon his colleagues that they should not undertake the removal of any or all of these men ex-

cept upon specific grounds alleging breach of trust, bringing their allegations within the scope of those reasons which a court of equity would recognize as a ground for removal; and that could not be done they ran the risk of having their conduct viewed as a mere arbitrary, autocratic exercise of power for its own sake—just the way it has been viewed and ought to be viewed, by the courts that have thus far passed upon it.

Now, Mr. Dittmore's relation to the Eustace suit must be known to your Honor. He has made concessions in regard to the trial of his own suit. He omitted to testify, gave up his right to testify or to summon any witnesses. He took the position that he was content to rest the legality of his own removal by his fellow directors, which, your Honor will remember, followed within five minutes of the time of this improper vote passed against Mr. Rowlands, who was an honest man personally, however he may have been mistaken theologically, in the view of Mr. Dittmore—he took the position that he was content to rest the legality of the action of his colleagues in removing him upon their own confessions and admissions on cross-examination, and upon the documentary evidence in the case. And on that evidence, out of their own mouths, the Master condemned them—not out of Mr. Dittmore's mouth. He took the position, and the Master finds an agreement was made, that his case should be suspended, and his own status as a director should not be finally determined, until after this case had been fully heard and determined.

He therefore is greatly interested; and I think that the Church ought to be interested; and I think that any public official who really has at heart, not the interests of a faction, not the personal pride of opinion of some class of persons or lawyers in this case, but really at heart the interest of the great silent, quiet beneficiaries of this trust, would feel that it might be desirable that the decision should not be longer deferred as to a board of directors who, he now suggests, (apparently it is a novel idea to him, it has been a platitude to those of us who have been in this case)—who, as he now suggests, have spent thousands if not millions of dollars since the illegal expulsion of one of their own members. I think it is desirable that that question should not be retarded by any unnecessary proceedings. Mr. Dittmore in good faith made the agreement that Master has found it exists, he would like to have it carried out. His status cannot be established except upon the decision of this case, and upon that decision his status can and will be conclusively established, if we are to attach any importance to the decisions of Judge Dodge, Judge Crosby and Judge DeCourcy.

Now, the Attorney-General says that it is agreed that he has a right to intervene. Nothing could be further from the truth. The Hulm petition which, as Mr. Whipple correctly says, was the substance of this petition, and was promoted by the same lawyers who are behind this attempt to use the Attorney-General's office, was the same proceeding exactly. But we argued there that if any individuals had the right to intervene personally—I mean, sought to intervene personally—they could not do so because they must act in the character which would be represented by the Attorney-General. We did not say at any time that the Attorney-General did have a right to intervene, and we reserved that question until should come up.

The Attorney-General states, with a show of fairness and impartiality, that he has conferred with all counsel. That is true, I suppose. He has conferred with me, I know, and I have assumed at the time he conferred that his mind was still open. I cannot make that assumption still. He has allied himself openly with one faction of this controversy between these two boards. He says that he has no interest in any personal fortunes of anybody, but only in the right, but he has rapidly, apparently, determined which is the right, directly to the contrary of what Judge Dodge has determined; and he would, if he can, reargue as a matter of law, and retry as a matter of fact, the contentions made by the Board of Directors in this case—made after they had expelled Mr. Dittmore, who furnished them with the only solid contentions they might have made, and which they could not make because of their action in not making them the ground of expulsion.

Now he wants to retry those things. He has been asked, as Mr. Whipple says, by one of the greatest benefactors of this Church, a woman who has given nearly half a million dollars in cash to this cause, in writing, and begged by me, to investigate the financial conduct of these directors, who are so ready to make false charges against one man and to expel another man because he objected to it. I have not heard that he has done so yet. He says he is going to but I have heard nothing from him. It has been suggested to him that the proper thing for him to do is to bring an independent proceeding to inquire into the finances of both of these sets of trustees, Mr. Whipple's clients, who from time to time have been charged with illegalities in the expenditure of money, falsification of accounts, and so forth, and especially this body of four men and one woman who are posing as the Christian Science Board of Directors. He has not done that.

I said to him a little while ago that if he would be content to take this record as he finds it, come in and argue his contentions, ally himself with Governor Bates, as he seems desirous of doing on every essential issue in this case, we should be overjoyed, delighted, to have him come in, write a brief and argue it to his heart's content. But what we did object to was the effort, (I acquit him of any intentional desire, but which nevertheless has the same result that similar efforts would have had if granted before), to reopen this case, not, as he says, on a few issues, very narrow, as your Honor attempted to summarize them a few moments ago,

but your Honor by looking at his answer will find he has opened the door, on any fair construction, and if you will compare the answer with the allegations of the bill which he attempts to answer you will find he has opened the door to practically all the questions of fact that were tried before Judge Dodge—documentary evidence, practically all of it—on the question of usage, custom, habit, attitude, acquiescence—all that he has opened up. He has not confined himself to a few issues of fact. He has opened up issues which would take all summer, which would make it impossible for counsel to write a brief for the October or November sitting of this court, and which would still further delay the determination of the questions at issue in this case.

Why? Why this effort for delay? I am obliged to say that in my judgment the principal, the only reason—and I acquit Brother Allen entirely of the decision which, in my opinion, the parties have been advised, must follow as the night follows the day logically on that report of Judge Dodge—that that decision may be delayed long enough so that its consequences may be anticipated, and, if possible, forestalled by propaganda, misstatements, personal attacks on people, and especially on Mr. Dittmore, who, it is foreseen, is going to be put back on that Board.

I therefore say that I do oppose this intervention, if it is an intervention to this case on the facts. I take there the same ground that Mr. Whipple has taken. If these facts could be shown to be material, if they could be shown to be new, if they could be shown to have any real bearing on this controversy, Mr. Dittmore might be content, even now, to wait another year or two in order that they might be put in. But just think of what the statement is! He says that his predecessor told him that the time had come for intervention.

Mr. ALLEN. Would come. Mr. THOMPSON. Would come. He says he has expected it would come, he has expected it for a long time. He has allowed this case to go on and he has known all about it for a long time. He has allowed us to try the facts. He has known, presumably, if he has known anything about the case, the extraordinary care given to it by Governor Bates and his able corps of assistants, including Mr. Krauthoff and Miss Warren, who for months have been studying these records, and several other persons. He never opened his mouth when that evidence was going in. Apparently he never suggested to anybody that this was desirable to put in about this illusory organization of the Church in August. All the facts relating to that are facts of record. I understand that Mr. Whipple represented to the Master that it was true—had been there and read these documents himself. Governor Bates never mentioned them as being material, except to state the fact that there was this organization. The Master knew all there was to know about it that was material. We all did. The fact never dawned on anybody that this matter that is now paraded here as a great discovery was either new or important. All that can possibly be important in it, if your Honor please, and I am prepared in a moment to show that it is not so—is the addition that it is hoped to make by oral testimony of a documentary evidence, that is just as well known to everybody in this case as the Bible is to most of us.

Oral testimony of defeated parties at the present juncture of this case, if your Honor please, ought to be looked at with some caution. Before your Honor opens up this case, tried as it has been, not at the suit of Governor Bates, who suffers from it if anybody does, your Honor should remember that he remains silent, he does not ask your Honor to open it, he has not opened his mouth on that line; and because he did not open it, and because he knows that we know, and all of us know, that there was nothing forgotten, nothing overlooked. He is not the one who offers the testimony of these three people.

I suggest, if your Honor please, that if anything they could say would be material your Honor would hesitate under these circumstances a long time before permitting people whose interest is so overwhelmingly involved in this question to go on the witness stand now, after the hearing of every bit of evidence has clearly been disclosed, and reopen that question.

Is this material? Could it be? Let us see. All you have to do to determine this question (we might demur to this petition so far as this new evidence is concerned) is to read the paragraph of Mrs. Eddy's Deed which relates to the filling of vacancies in the Board of Directors—not the trustees:

"Whenever a vacancy occurs in this Board the remaining members shall within thirty days fill the same by election."

You cannot contradict a written instrument by previous documents, by usage or by anything else. You can interpret an ambiguity, you can look to the surrounding circumstances for light on the interpretation. But when you have got a clear and explicit provision in a written instrument it is not open to be contradicted by any other evidence whatever.

Now, what is this evidence? Mrs. Eddy said that the succession to this Board of four trustees "shall be as defined in my Deed, and in a deed of 1903" which, by the way, Judge Dodge had and considered, and which was made the basis of argument. Many years afterwards Mrs. Eddy made these statements in regard to this Board of Directors, called a Board of Trustees, in the Deed of 1903:

"But said Church is a voluntary association of individuals, the title to the church property being vested in a Board of Trustees named in the Deed of Trust by me conveying the land upon which is situated the edifice. . . ."

and: ". . . in the County of Bristol, said Commonwealth, as they are the

present trustees known as the Christian Science Board of Directors under said Deed of Trust, hereinafter referred to as dated September 1, 1892. . . . Their successors in said trust."

And again: ". . . mentioned in said deed creating said Board."

Creating said Board. Not ratifying a former Board, but creating said Board.

. . . to appoint new trustees by filling vacancies in said Board as in said deed expressed."

Now, then, the only relevancy of this evidence would be this. In the preface, Mr. Demond, my colleague, calls my attention to this, in the "Historical Sketch," which precedes, and always has, the Manual. Mrs. Eddy says:

"On the twenty-third day of September, 1892, at the request of Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, twelve of her students and Church members met and reorganized, under her jurisdiction, The Christian Science Church and named it, The First Church of Christ, Scientist."

Now, in the face of that, to say that all of us have been deluded, and that we have not understood what we were talking about, that it has been left for Brother Allen to come in here at the last moment, and with the help of Brother Nash and of gentlemen from New York City, to discover what we have all of us been looking for in vain—it seems to me that there is such antecedent improbability against it that that alone is sufficient.

Let us go back a moment to the analysis. The only purpose of this evidence would be to indicate that when Mrs. Eddy says in that deed of 1892 that the said trustees shall be known as The Christian Science Board of Directors, and so on, and that whenever a vacancy occurred in said Board it shall be filled by them, she meant this: That said board of trustees, whom she calls trustees, shall be the members of the existing Christian Science Board of Directors, and the succession in that membership, and the number, shall be not in accordance with this deed, but in accordance with the pre-existing custom, usage, or whatever it was, that constitutes the Board of Directors and regulates their succession. You cannot have it both ways, it is either one way or the other. When Mrs. Eddy said that any vacancy shall be filled by the remaining trustees, in determining the manner of filling vacancies, and said that they should be known as The Christian Science Board of Directors, no evidence of the kind that the Attorney-General suggests here could possibly be admissible, even if it existed. It does not exist. It never did exist. It could not have existed and escaped the attention of all of us. The documentary part of it was observed and read and examined by Mr. Withington up there at that church. It was all produced, and every bit of it analyzed that was necessary to be used in the case. It hasn't the slightest actual existence, and if it did it would be eliminated and ruled out as immaterial.

Judge Dodge is not the sort of man, and I hope that some at least of the counsel (I won't speak for myself), are not the sort of men, who would try a case for thirty long days in court, undertake the duty to their clients of investigating the facts, and overlook the fact that there was a Christian Science Board of Directors established in August, 1892, and fail to draw the inference from it that these gentlemen desire, if that inference could legitimately have been drawn.

As a matter of fact we drew the inference that a lawyer would draw who appreciates the facts of the case and who desires to enforce the laws of this Commonwealth. That Mrs. Eddy recreated anew the Board of Directors; that her Church was formed after and not before this deed was drawn; and that she did not intend and could not by any process of construction or any type of evidence be held to have meant when she said "these four men shall be called the Directors of the Church and their successors shall be regulated by this instrument" that their succession should be regulated by something else. They are wholly inconsistent and cannot be matched up in any way at all. I therefore suggest if the Attorney-General has any right to come in at all, this is a controversy between two boards, or between one man in one board and that Board for the consideration of a Court of equity based upon the proceedings before the master and the agreements they made indicate that there shall be no unnecessary delay—if he has a right to intervene, even if it were discretionary to permit him to intervene it would incur enormous delay. He does not represent the public in this transaction. The persons concerned are Mr. Dittmore, as far as I am concerned, and his fellow directors. But waiving that, I am willing to extend to him all legal rights, but I don't like to see and I do object to his being used as a tool of others to reopen this case on the facts and delay it to an indefinite extent or for any purpose, because the legal determination by Judge Dodge or if that were allowed it would do immense damage to my client, Mr. Dittmore who cannot afford to send people around to undo all the slander that is passed around about him.

MR. BATES: If it is to be assumed that this bill brought by the Trustees against the Directors is to be eventually dismissed by the Supreme Court because the Directors were acting within their powers and under the authority directly conferred upon them, then I cannot see why it is essential, or why the Attorney-General need be an intervenor. But if it is to be assumed by any possibility that the Board of Directors, the governing body of this Church, and that therefore some decree is to be entered besides merely the dismissal of the bill, then I assume that the Attorney-General comes in as a matter of duty and not as a matter even of discretion.

THE COURT: Do you think it

makes any difference whether he comes in as the Attorney General or as the relation of all these people? I concede there is a great difference. Anybody may apply to the Attorney General and at the relation he may allow his name to be used.

MR. BATES: I concede there is a distinction. He may come in as Attorney General or at the relation of other parties, but when he does it, I assume he is still the Attorney General and that the decree . . .

THE COURT: Let me ask this question. When one comes in by relation and the Attorney General permits his name to be used, does not that person who comes in by relation have authority to control the suit to that extent? MR. BATES: I had not assumed that he had.

THE COURT: I assume that is so. MR. BATES: I understand the objection to be to the Attorney General intervening at this time . . .

THE COURT: The suggestion is to my own mind. I take it the situation is this: It has been suggested that the Attorney General comes in as Attorney General representing this Church and all these people and therefore he will be bound by whatever decree is necessary to be made by the determination of this case, and the Church will be bound. I am suspicious whether that is so. At least these parties, if they come in by relation—as to them I doubt it very much. I am in doubt as to whether it does not leave it then open to him to come in in his great sovereign capacity later on.

MR. BATES: The only suggestion which I wish to emphasize is this: If the time should arrive when a decree is to be made in this case, that then, inasmuch as a great public charity is specified it would be necessary for the Attorney General to be made a party before that decree could be entered.

THE COURT: I agree.

MR. BATES: Therefore I had thought possibly that his intervention at this time, having that in view, might be the proper thing. But let me say this to your Honor, that so far as the defendant directors are concerned and their counsel, the intervention of the Attorney General or his asking leave to intervene is entirely without their suggestion. We knew nothing of it until we saw it in the papers. Our conference with him was as a result of seeing it in the papers and came after he had already seen as we understand and as he stated to us, Mr. Thompson and Mr. Whipple as counsel representing the other parties. We are in no sense interested in his intervention so far as we are concerned, but inasmuch as we did not take any attitude in regard to the Hulm petition and thought the members of the Church, if they could convince the Court of their rights, ought to have an opportunity to do so, and so here we have taken no action in this matter. Whether he comes in as Attorney General or at the relation of parties, it is entirely without any suggestion from us. As to the evidence which has been referred to in regard to the existence of a Board of Directors or a meeting of this Church in August 1892. We presented the records of this Church. They begin with September 22, 1892. So far as the record book shows or indicates, we do not know of this meeting which the Attorney General refers to. We never had any evidence of it; it is not in the records of the Church; it is to be found elsewhere. We haven't had evidence of it and never have had, and therefore we had no opportunity to present it; we had no knowledge of it. It might have an important bearing upon one phase of this matter.

THE COURT: Let me ask a question, it has been raised by counsel. Suppose I were hearing this case for the first time and a deed of trust was put in as of September 1892 and somebody offered to show that a meeting had been held by those who were interested in the Church with Mrs. Eddy who was entirely in control of the Church and of them, some weeks or months or years before that time in which she said or did something which they approved which is now contradicted, rather than the deed stated in the terms of that trust as stated in the constituting instrument. Would I, or could I in the exercise of any legal power or discretion, receive as between all the parties who claim under Mrs. Eddy, that deed?

MR. BATES: I understand the evidence they propose to offer is not in contradiction of anything in the trust deed. THE COURT: I have read the trust deed and it would seem to be about as simple an instrument as could be drawn.

MR. BATES: I agree with your Honor. I think not the master is wrong in his finding that the Directors were not created a body corporate by the joint action of the church. THE COURT: On the facts found, it is open on the master's report, there is a fair opportunity for argument. I agree from my study of the master's report that the question is open.

MR. BATES: One thing that has remained in the master's mind which caused him to reach wrong conclusion was apparently that there was no Board of Directors in existence at the time she made her deed, there was apparently no church in existence. The records we produced did not disclose it. They propose to introduce evidence that the church was in process of formation, that these four men named as Directors were then named, and were in existence at the time this deed was made. That might have had effect upon the mind of the master in arriving at the question whether or not this did become a body corporate under the statute. One of the chief reasons why we understood and thought they were not was because there was no church in existence of which they could be a corporate part, although it was admitted the church came into existence three weeks later. It might have, I conceive, a bearing on the master's mind if that evidence had been before him. As to the statements that have been made I don't know that I need to do anything further than to say that of course brother counsel uses every occasion to de-

scribe the virtues of his clients and condemn the Directors. It is not the proper place to argue these questions and I do not propose to allude to them further than to say that we do not agree with Mr. Thompson's statement with regard to the virtues of his clients.

THE COURT: It does not interest me whether they are all good men or all bad men.

MR. BATES: Moreover your Honor he did not object to the removal of Mr. Rowlands because he thought we would come into a court and ask for his removal. There is no such word of testimony in the case anywhere. It was five times as insistent about the removal of the trustees, as any other of the Directors. He said, "Remove them all. Unless you remove them all I won't vote with you." That was where the controversy was. The Directors simply said, "If we remove them one at a time under our power then the few remaining can fill the Board. But if we remove them all at one time then there is nothing to do but to ask the court to fill it." There was no need of coming to the court to fill the vacancy. They also felt that the removal of one might tend to mend the way to the others.

MR. WHIPPLE: Why are you bothering the court now on this new bill? MR. BATES: Brother Whipple is a good second to Mr. Thompson in the way he manages to get before the court the beauties of his case. MR. WHIPPLE: You haven't yet told us why you were bothering the court with these explanations. MR. BATES: Where one is, the other is generally to be found. I cannot specify anything as to the order of precedence. One is always ready to support the other. I don't quite understand that your Honor stated this morning in regard to the Directors by the passage of a by-law having frozen out the First Members. There was nothing of that kind in the case.

THE COURT: It looked so to me.

MR. BATES: I think I ought to correct that.

THE COURT: It wouldn't make a particle of difference whether it is so or not. Here was a body of 35 or 40 First Members who perforce of their number if not for other reasons controlled, or could control the action largely of the Board of Directors. There action was to be concurrent in any of the steps that were needed to be taken. For some reason they didn't hold such meetings as they could have held or ought to have held and it happened that the Board of Directors with perhaps the assistance of the members made a by-law in which they, having the power to pass that by-law determined that the First Members were no longer to exist. Now I take it that is a clear case of freeze out.

MR. BATES: No, your Honor, I should correct that. That is not what the master found.

THE COURT: That was the impression left on my mind.

MR. BATES: That's why I want to get rid of that impression. The fact is that it was the First Members themselves that passed the law that transferred their authority to the Board of Directors.

THE COURT: Isn't it a good deal as it is with Mr. Thompson and Mr. Whipple. It doesn't make any difference which speaks first provided one echoes the other.

MR. BATES: Now this church was governed by Mrs. Eddy. What ever she said the members of that church regarded as their law.

THE COURT: That may be. But I don't remember anything in the by-laws which shows conclusively that Mrs. Eddy took any hand in getting rid of the First Members, or the First Members taking action to get rid of themselves.

MR. BATES: It was by her express direction and the master so finds.

THE COURT: It does not so read.

MR. BATES: May I be pardoned a moment. I wouldn't like to have that thought remain in your Honor's mind. It was not these Directors, but their predecessors in office. In 1901 the First Members passed a by-law transferring practically all the business of the church to the Board of Directors. They continued to exist until 1908 under the name of Executive Members, without power. Then by Mrs. Eddy's request, as found by the master, having nothing to do the by-law under which they were named was eliminated. But to say that the Directors did it, something that was done years ago by Mrs. Eddy's direction and the action of the First Members themselves indicated in my mind there might be an impression there which it was my duty to correct at this time. I don't think I have anything further to say on this matter except as I suggested before that if the Attorney-General does not come in now he will probably have to come in some time before it is over.

MR. THOMPSON:

To correct one statement on the earlier record in regard to September 23 I think it is somewhat important to call attention to the record, on page 236 of the testimony given before the master, as contained in my own affidavit in the Hulm petition. I think it is of considerable significance in view of the statement of the Governor that he didn't know anything about this former organization. Mr. Whipple addresses Mr. Dane.

Mr. Whipple—Then that was before the Church was organized, according to that, and we do not appear to have any record of any by-laws creating directors, or anything of the sort, and we have the anomaly of the election of directors of a Church before the Church itself was organized. There must be some explanation of that, isn't there?

Mr. Dane—There must be.

Mr. Whipple—This would seem to be the cart before the horse, if the directors got before the Church. It is what they have been doing latterly, but we did not suppose that it began that way.

Mr. Dane—I am only seeking at this time, your Honor, now that we have this witness here, to identify records will be made perfectly plain when

they are offered in evidence, but I want to identify these records at this time by this witness, they never were made perfectly plain when he talks about the record before September 23rd he put one in himself September 23rd. The Governor often times forgets what occurred in a trial and what is in a master's report. The master did find that Mr. Dittmore declined to participate in the vote to remove Mr. Rowlands. He did find that Mr. Dittmore was perfectly sincere, that he didn't believe in the removal of these men except on specific charges. I have stated the master's report accurately and the Governor's report accurately and the Governor's report was guilty unintentional but not guilty.

MR. HATES: I want to correct that suggestion. The records of the Board of Directors began from the time of the deed. But the church record began September 22nd. There was no record of any church meeting prior to that time. The August meeting we never knew of.

MR. THOMPSON: Mr. Dane must of understood it.

MR. KRAUTHOFF: If your Honor please, as plaintiffs in the case to which the Attorney-General was made a party on 31st of March by the members of The Mother Church we desire formally to object to having the controversies we had in our law suit telegraphed into some other law suit. On the 31st of March 1920, the Attorney-General was named as party defendant to a suit in a bill so framed as to bring it within the jurisdiction of this court every possible conceivable controversy that has arisen among the parties, so many controversies in fact were interjected it has been criticized as multifarious. In the face of that the Attorney-General attempts to intervene in another case, and in that other case he attempts to speak for all the members of The Mother Church. To understand precisely what the Attorney-General is doing it becomes necessary to remember for a moment that an intervening petition was tendered by Mrs. Mulin, which was denied by Mr. Justice DeCourcy. Mrs. Mulin is not one of these relators. But the relators who are named in this intervening petition are associated with Mr. S. Hulin, and the counsel who drafted the Hulin petition are the counsel upon whose statements the Attorney-General drafted this petition. This petition was not drafted on any statement I made or any conference I had with him.

We have here a very novel situation. We have a church that has a Manual. That Manual was written by Mary Baker Eddy the discoverer of Christian Science, the founder of the Christian Science church the leader of the Christian Science movement, whose words and works in their entirety without variations or shadow of turning are accepted as divine inspiration by every loyal Christian Scientist. Mrs. Eddy says on the 23 day of September, 1892, "at the request of Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, twelve of her students and church members met and reorganized under her jurisdiction the Christian Science Church and named it 'The First Church of Christ, Scientist.' In the record in the Eustace case Exhibit 107, referred to in the master's report and so made a part of the report is the record of the meeting of the members of the church. In the face of the statement of Mary Baker Eddy the Attorney-General of Massachusetts undertakes to tell us that we don't know the day on which our church was organized. He attempts to come into court and say as the representative of all men kind that our church was organized on the 29 or 30 day of August 1892. Now it is respectfully suggested that we have a right to form a church as citizens. We have a right to form a voluntary religious association in Massachusetts in the way we see proper. If we think proper to accept Mary Baker Eddy as our discoverer, as our founder, our leader of Christian Science we have a right to organize it the way she wanted so long as she didn't violate any law. If she said we were organized on September 23, 1892 we were organized on that date, and when we dispute it we cease to be loyal Christian Scientists. It is almost the irony of fate that loyal Christian Scientists should have gone throughout the United States and built up this organization that is so glowingly depicted in this intervening petition and have selected the eminent counsel to come in on the Hulin petition and say, "It might be that Mrs. Eddy didn't understand what she was saying when she said this church was organized on September 23, 1892; it might be she was mistaken; it might be it was organized before." Mrs. Eddy was not mistaken. And whenever we yield to the belief of mistake we destroy the efficacy of all she did. It was not the plain of Mrs. Eddy that these Directors should be named by this church. It was her plan that she should name them and she named them in a deed of September 1, 1892. They owe their birth to a deed their origin to a deed, their status to a deed and are to-day responsible to the directions of a court of Equity and not responsible to the will of the membership.

Now this New York committee appearing through the Attorney-General is attempting to reverse that and to make it appear that the membership of this church selected the Board of Directors. Now what is the next step? Having registered the fact that the members of this church having selected the Directors in the first place it is but a step to the contention that the members of this church are free to elect another Board of Directors and indulge in the house cleaning that Mr. Dawson spoke about in the hearing of the Hulin petition. That is the reason I stand here to protest against the upsetting of these works of Mrs. Eddy by the introduction of any testimony such as was offered by Mr. Johnson when he testified that he found a diary in which it appeared that some board had a meeting. That affidavit is on file in the Eustace case that is one of the reasons I stand here

protesting against pulling down of the works of Mary Baker Eddy instead of coming in to uphold the work of Mary Baker Eddy it comes in to destroy it by trying to convert what she said about the day she established her church—that it was not true—that in fact it was organized before. That is one of the objections that I have. Another objection that I have to the introduction of such testimony is that it again raises this ghost of First Members. Your Honor used the phrase and Governor Bates corrected it. But this master's report is an interesting document you have got to read all of it and keep all of it in mind. The master finds that every by-law adopted was adopted by Mrs. Eddy and at her request and with her approval. He speaks of them as by-laws written by Mary Baker Eddy. When you state the bald fact that the Directors in 1908 abolished the First Members and thereby inferentially increased their own power, at first blush it does seem as your Honor said it was a "freeze out." But it was done at the request of Mary Baker Eddy. The reason it was not brought up in the case of Eustace v. Dickey as to whether a specific request was made, was because everybody in Eustace v. Dickey agreed they were abolished. At the hearing on the draft report the master was asked to make this specific finding that this by-law was passed at Mrs. Eddy's request and he declined to do it. Now we have a record in this case and the Attorney-General says that he takes it as he finds it. That these First Members have been abolished and they have been abolished at the request of Mary Baker Eddy. The Attorney-General appearing at the instance of a number of relators says, "3. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, after its reorganization in 1892 and until 1901, was governed by a body of original members and other early members chosen by them, all of whom were known as First Members, and by the Christian Science Board of Directors, the said First Members and the said Board of Directors having certain powers and duties, both joint and several. In the year 1901, through the operation of by-laws approved by the Founder of Christian Science, the said Board of Directors was empowered to transact all the business which had previously been done by the First Members. The First Members, however, remained as a body recognized by the Church Manual until 1908, when by a by-law approved by the Founder of Christian Science, their title was abolished. The relators, Irving C. Tomlinson, Helen A. Nixon, Gilbert C. Carpenter, Elizabeth P. Skinner, Effie Andrews, Albert F. Conant, Laura C. Conant and Mary E. Eaton, are among those First Members." There title was abolished, their office was abolished, their existence was abolished, and they ceased to be First Members. Nobody can come in and say they are among these First Members, in the present tense, without repudiating the action of Mary Baker Eddy, the Leader of the Christian Science movement in abolishing them. They were First Members in 1902 when they were changed to executive members. And they were executive members until 1908, but they are not First Members now. Now, if your Honor please, I welcome a suit by the Attorney General to bring before this court every controversy that arises in this situation. Because, if your Honor please, if there ever was a situation in the world that needed a bill of peace, and a decree settling every possible controversy, it is this. The Attorney General of Massachusetts. He has sold his birth right for a mess of pottage when he brings this intervening petition. He has an opportunity to bring a bill in which he sets out the fact that this church was organized by Mrs. Eddy by a deed which she executed; that the question has arisen whether there are four Directors or five Directors that the question has arisen whether the First Members still exist or whether they do not, what is the effect of their abolition, what is the effect on this instrument, what are the questions to be decided. Here is this deed of Mrs. Eddy executed in 1898 establishing the Christian Science Publishing Society. The Christian Science Publishing Society by eminent counsel, eminent not only here but throughout the United States have taken the position that that deed executed on January 25, 1898 is complete within itself and being complete within itself is not subject to the operation of the Church Manual. That deed contained within its four corners the power to remove First Members.

That deed contains within its four corners a power of removal. "The First Members together with the Directors of said church shall have the power to declare vacancies in said trusteeship for such reasons as to them may seem expedient." So that we are met first with the question of the existence of these First Members. In Eustace v. Dickey everybody agreed that they were abolished. The Master found that the circumstances of their abolition were such that the power of removal did not survive. If that is the conclusion of law reached by the Court that is the end of Eustace v. Dickey. But here come these First Members appearing in various subtle forms, and we are entitled, in human consciousness, to a decree setting their ghost at rest and wiping and blotting them out.

The Master found that when in 1898 Mrs. Eddy wrote a deed and said that the directors of said church had the power to declare a vacancy, she had the four people that she had named in 1892 and she did not mean the five to which they were increased in 1903. Now, if this court reaches a conclusion that they were only four, then we have the question open. Does our church have four or five? Why, if your Honor please, this whole case that has cost thousands and thousands of dollars, may finally be decided in the Supreme Judicial Court, in Eustace v. Dickey, on the narrow proposition that it was four people that had the power of removal of Mr. Row-

lands, and not five; that of those four one voted over the telephone and did not count, that one did not vote and he didn't count, and that two were not a majority of four; and at the end of all that, if your Honor please, your statement of this morning that we have been fighting windmills would be true. It would be a tragedy if this great case, that has involved the world of Christian Science in turmoil, should ever go off on such a narrow issue as that.

I hope, if your Honor please, that in the discharge of your duty as judge of this court, having the power to direct and control the course of litigation involving a great public charity, you will see at the conclusion of this argument what you said during the course of the morning, that this Attorney-General should not take into the narrow confines of the Eustace case two issues, on both of which he stands contradicted by the words and works of Mary Baker Eddy, and place himself in such a situation that when a decree has been rendered against him upon the testimony of the only witness who can testify in this case, Mary Baker Eddy, that decree then can be invoked by Mr. Whipple as a decree binding all posterity, for all time. I plead with the earnestness of which I am capable that no such travesty on justice should ever take place in this case in this court.

Now, if your Honor please, as to this question of whether this Board of Directors is a corporation or not. It is not a question of whether it is a corporation in the full sense of the term. The only question is, is it a body corporate? That question has been magnified and distorted. It only relates to this phase of the case. The statute says they shall be a body corporate for the purpose of taking and holding in succession the grants of property made to them. It has nothing to do with the government of the church, it has nothing to do with their power of removing trustees. It simply relates to the incident of corporate succession, with respect to the title of real estate, namely, if one of them dies, does the title go to their heirs or does it automatically go to the survivor or to the successors?

Now, whether they are a body corporate or whether they are not does not affect for a single moment their power to remove trustees under the Deed of January 25, 1898, because that power was vested in them as individual directors and not as a body corporate at all. So that question of a body corporate came into the Eustace case merely by indirection; it came in because there was hitched on to the Eustace case the question, whether Mr. Dittmore was a director or not. Then Mr. Dittmore attempted by his answer to set up the plea that there were two sets of directors, one of four and one of five, and in the disposition of that question the body corporate became important. If the four were directors, why, of course the question of whether they were five is immaterial; if the five were directors within the meaning of the deed of January 25, 1898, the question of whether there were four is immaterial. As to the power of removal, the question of a body corporate is not in the case at all.

So, your Honor, I can only ask, as I did a moment ago, let us bring in one case, one suit, one controversy, in all this mass of legal verbiage in which we have been involved—let this court in the exercise of that power which has been declared to be the power of a court of equity, to be equal to every emergency that presents itself, enter a decree upon proper pleadings, proper process, proper evidence, so that throughout all this world there may go to the Christian Scientists, "The works of Mary Baker Eddy are upheld; peace be still."

Argument of Attorney-General in Reply

MR. ALLEN: May it please the Court, in response to what has been said about this being again the petition of Mrs. Hulin, I wish merely to say that—

The COURT. I don't think you need to say anything about it; it does not occur to me that you would lend yourself to a rehabilitation of that petition.

MR. ALLEN. No, sir; and I may say that the petition and the answer that are filed here, after having petitions submitted to me by different counsel representing different relators, are my own preparation of the pleadings. With respect to all that has been said in regard to certain facts not in evidence, in view of what has been said by the last speaker, if I have correctly the copy of Volume 1, page 91, of the records of Mrs. Eddy's writings, on the 19th of September, 1892, before this meeting at which he says that the church was organized, so that I have wrongfully represented the Founder, I find the words:

"Dear Student: Call the twelve who met at your last church meeting together. Three days notice is enough as no legal form is required. Immediately get together the twelve students that met at your last church meeting."

Now, all that I have asked in this pleading is that if these facts, which seem to me material, exist, they should come before the court; and my interpretation of my duty in alleging these facts, if they exist, is the same as Mr. Whipple himself has said, that if there are any facts material to this case, why, they should be before the court.

I have been asked by a client of Mr. Thompson, in writing, to cause an investigation of the finances of the directors and of the trustees, and I have told him that I would give that the fullest consideration and I have discussed the matter with him. I have the action taken in intervening in any proceeding is taken irrespective of any action which it may be in the province of the Attorney-General to bring in the future. My position in this, may I please the Court, is exactly the same that I understand Mr. Dittmore's position is when he says that he desires to contest the right of the directors to declare vacancies in the Board of Trustees, for reasons which would seem to them expedient.

MR. THOMPSON. He didn't say

that; Mr. Dittmore made no such statement. We contest the right of the directors to expel a brother director—to expel him.

MR. ALLEN. I have read his pleadings. With regard to this delay that has been referred to, I believe that this case can be argued in October, which is the earliest time it can be argued; and I have suggested that if these few facts are material they can be heard and determined, and there would be no delay in the final disposition of this case.

The COURT. It seems to me, as I have listened to this case, and the arguments of counsel, coupled with the study which I have given to the Master's report, which has consisted in more than one reading, that the petition for the intervention is an attempt to raise issues in the pending case which are not germane to the decision of that case, and I agree largely with what Mr. Krauthoff has said as to the desirability of permitting it. It seems to me unwise, and the motion is denied.

MR. WHIPPLE. If your Honor please, we thought that the matter of the settlement of the exceptions was on the list for today, but I am informed that through some inadvertence it was not put on in the regular order, but was perhaps added by Mr. Flynn at our request at the end of the list. Will your Honor give direction as to the disposition of that matter? Will you take it up?

The COURT. When can it be taken up?

MR. THOMPSON. We would like to take it up now; we came here prepared to take that up.

MR. WHIPPLE. That is what we thought.

The COURT. Let me see what the situation is. The other day, as I understood it, it was the fair intent of all parties interested, unless some new light should come up, to have the Court reserve the question of the exceptions on the Master's report for the full court. If that meets with everybody's approval it may be so reserved.

MR. WHIPPLE. I think that is entirely agreeable to us, if your Honor please.

The COURT. Very well.

MR. WHIPPLE. I had it on my lips to say that some of the matters which were more in the nature of a motion to recommit, or to have a rehearing, than a real exception, perhaps your Honor would dispose of.

The COURT. It does not occur to me that there is anything of substance—I mean of substance to the decision of the narrow issue which is in this case—which calls for any recommitment whatsoever.

MR. WHIPPLE. We will agree to the usual form of the reservation of the exceptions, I take it.

The COURT. Yes, the usual form.

MR. WHIPPLE. Is that agreeable to you, Governor Bates?

MR. BATES. Yes, that is entirely agreeable; that is the way I understood the case.

MR. THOMPSON. That is agreeable to us. I assume that you will prepare a final decree.

MR. WHIPPLE. I shall have to ask your Honor's direction about that.

The COURT. What is that?

MR. WHIPPLE. Do we need a decree?

The COURT. No. The power of this court is ample to reserve any question to the full court for decision. And so this case is, without any decision of this court at all, reserved for a hearing upon the Master's report for the full court.

MR. WHIPPLE. And there will be no decree?

The COURT. No; no decree whatsoever.

MR. WHIPPLE. Until after the decision of the full court.

(Adjourned.)

Publisher's Note.—The above is a verbatim report of the proceedings in the case of Eustace vs. Dickey, with no corrections made by us in the stenographic court report supplied to us.

QUEBEC TO ENFORCE SUNDAY CLOSING LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—"The Sunday closing law, like all the penal laws inscribed on our statutes, must be obeyed as long as it is not abolished," announced the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Attorney-General of the Province of Quebec, and in the absence of Europe of Sir Lomer Gouin, Acting Prime Minister, in announcing that the provincial government had determined to enforce the federal law prohibiting the opening of amusement places, on Sundays. All theatres, motion picture houses, amusement parks, billiard rooms, etc., are affected, and have received notification from the provincial police that their Sunday performances must be considered at an end.

In explaining the provincial government's action, the Attorney-General said that in 1906 the Dominion Parliament adopted the Sunday closing law, which specifies that it is not permitted to anyone on Sunday to offer or hold a spectacle or public gathering where directly or indirectly a paid admission is demanded. This law is exclusively in the domain of the federal government and the Province cannot touch it. This law, however, is left to the provinces to enforce. For some time past not only have the motion picture houses opened their doors on Sunday but a number of big theatres have done likewise. Complaints have been coming in from all parts of the Province to the government, and under these circumstances the department of the Attorney-General commissioned its officers to draw the attention of theatre-owners to the infraction they were committing.

"ALL-WOOL" SUITS SAID TO BE SHODDY

Prominent Manufacturer Says Average Garment Is Made From Material Already Used From Three to Eight Times

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHEYENNE, Wyoming.—The wool used in the manufacture of the average "all wool" suit sold today has been used in other fabrics at least three times, and the wool in some suits has been used eight times previously. It was charged by Alex Walker, president of the National Wool and Sheep Bureau of Chicago, himself a manufacturer, in an address to the annual convention of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association here advocating support of the "truth-in-fabrics" label bill now before Congress. The Wyoming wool producers voted to expend \$20,000 in supporting the bill. Woolen-goods manufacturers, by using "shoddy," obtained from shredding woolen garments that have been worn out and cast aside, instead of manufacturing from "virgin" wool, had forced the wool-grower to compete with the ragman, he said.

"Shoddy has been sold for years as virgin wool," he said, "and the people have been deprived of the opportunity to purchase real wool since they have been deceived into believing they are buying virgin wool, when in reality the 'all wool' garments they buy are largely, and often entirely, made of shoddy."

Manufacturers "Unscrupulous"

"Unscrupulous manufacturers have thus obtained for shoddy the preference and price the public mean to give for virgin wool. More than two-thirds of the material used in garments sold as 'all wool' is shoddy and is not what the buyer believes he is buying."

"There is wool piled up in England and elsewhere, unused, and the producers are not getting the price they should for their wool, not because the people don't want it, but because the manufacturers are using shoddy instead and are selling shoddy to the people for virgin wool."

"Have you ever stopped to consider that only 600,000,000 pounds of wool are consumed in the United States in a year, half of which is grown in this country and half imported? This is only 2½ yards for each person in the country. What are our 'all wool' overcoats and suits, and underclothing and blankets, and carpets and all the rest of the woolen articles on the market made of? The carpets alone would use 150,000,000 pounds annually, and the blankets another 150,000,000 pounds."

"All-Wool" Is Shoddy

"The suit of clothes you are wearing is doubtless all wool—you paid a good price to get it. It may have been many years since the wool in your suit came from a sheep's back, however. I have known of cases where wool has been worked over into garments and discarded eight or nine times. The wool in your suit may have been worn by several men in the form of underwear or socks or sweaters or other clothing."

"Shoddy manufacturers are getting virgin wool prices for their shoddy. So naturally they dislike the term 'virgin wool' and love to hold to the term 'all wool.' The term 'all wool' protects them, whereas if the 'truth-in-fabric' bill becomes law the retailer will demand virgin wool fabrics, and the factories will be forced to manufacture more virgin wool weavers."

"The law of supply and demand will protect the cotton grower, but it will not protect the wool grower as long as shoddy can be sold as virgin wool. Many manufacturers who before the war were using 50 per cent of virgin wool now say no more virgin wool for them."

"One manufacturer I could name got used woolen clothes from the government at 5 cents a pound, made blankets of it which he sold for virgin wool blankets of \$15 each, and then he boasted that these blankets were on sale in Chicago at the special price of \$36 apiece."

HIGHWAY BUILDING LORE IS OBSOLETE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

AMES, Iowa.—"The advent of the motor vehicle has scrapped all data on the economic theory of highway construction, and highway engineers and officials, with the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars in their hands this year for highway construction, are working practically in the dark," said T. R. Agg, head of the highway engineering department at Iowa State College and chairman of a committee of the National Research Council which is at the present time working on the problems of highway construction.

"All plans for the building or improving of highways at the present time are based almost entirely on approximations and guesses," Professor Agg continued. "The economic data necessary for the efficient designing and equitable financing of road building projects has never been obtained. The automobile has introduced factors into road construction which have not yet been sufficiently investigated."

"Within the next 10 to 15 years billions of dollars will be spent by the people of the United States for good roads. Congress already has appropriated \$275,000,000 for federal aid in this work. Many states are planning to spend millions of dollars this year and for many years in the future. Whether or not this money will be to a large extent literally thrown away will depend largely on the data that can be gathered in the very near future."

The committee, of which Professor

Agg is head, was appointed recently by the National Research Council as one of six research committees to work out a national program of highway investigation. The research council is the organization of engineers and natural scientists instituted in 1916 and permanently organized under the National Academy of Science in 1918.

Some of the problems to be attacked—which have never been thoroughly investigated since the introduction of the automobile and motor truck—are the cost of transport on various types of surfaces, the cost of the maintenance of the surface, the surface best adapted to particular kinds of travel, the effect of grades, maximum weights that are and should be carried, the supporting power of different kinds of soils, the problem of the curve or the cut.

"The data most urgently needed at present," said Professor Agg, "relate to the effect of grade, alignment, and the character of surface."

FARM PRODUCTION DECREASE SHOWN

Survey of New Hampshire Agricultural Labor Indicates Big Shortage in the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, New Hampshire.—Production of New Hampshire farms will be decreased from a third to a half this year on account of labor shortage, according to a farm labor survey made by A. B. Genung of the New Hampshire College extension service. "In many communities," reports Mr. Genung, "there is not at the present time a single man available outside of the family for a day's work on a farm."

The 320 farms covered by the survey reported that 120 hired men had left during the year to take work in town or work other than farming. They had been receiving on the average \$47 a month and board on the farms, or, if hired by the day, \$2.70 plus dinner, and they went to jobs where they received \$4 a day, or \$81 by the month. On the other hand 54 hired men came to the farms from town or from work other than farming, but these men stayed only slightly over four weeks on the average.

Expanding these figures to cover the State as a whole it is estimated that 8400 farm laborers left New Hampshire farms during the year, while 3800 men came to the farms but did not stay.

Over 80 per cent of the farms are forced to rely this year entirely on the help of neighboring families or farmers' sons, and on their own families. As a result of this fact, 266 farms out of the 320 report that they will be obliged to curtail their production of staple farm products from a third to a half.

"The average farmer has a feeling of some resentment at the present state of affairs," finds Mr. Genung. "He feels that the general cycle of prices has left manufactured products so much higher in price than agricultural products, that industrial concerns are easily able to outbid the farms for the labor that normally would stay at farm work."

"The most common sentiment now being given voice by farmers in general is that the prices of farm products must go high enough to enable them to do business on a basis of fair competition with other enterprises in the community. The farmer feels that his industry is equally essential with all other enterprises, and that by the present price level he is being placed under an insurmountable handicap."

NEW HOUSE DAILY PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—In attempting to solve the question of housing for an increasing industrial population, St. Louis through its Home and Housing Association, will start one new house daily for seven months, beginning construction on April 1. Architects have completed the plans for several types of houses. As completed these homes will be sold to wage earners and salaried persons on the deferred payment plan, and it will be possible to buy one by paying 10 per cent of the purchase price down and the remainder in installments over a period of 15 years. The prices will range from \$4500 to \$6000 and the houses will consist of from 4 to 6 rooms. It is planned to complete 200 of them in 1920.

ADULT EDUCATION OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.—In defense of his opposition to the Moonlight School bill, which was tabled in the Senate, G. F. Colvin, State Superintendent of Instruction, issued a statement in which he gave the replies of the superintendents of the 120 counties in Kentucky to a questionnaire he sent out on the bill. The answers showed that 11 were for the bill and 109 were opposed to it. The general trend of the unfavorable answers was that education should begin with the child and that educating adults was wasting money, in view of the fact that the problem of illiteracy was attacked from the wrong end.

FRUIT TREES TO BE PLANTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

NILAND, California.—The largest single shipment of fruit trees has just been received and will be distributed to various points in Imperial County. There are over 4500 trees, and comprise grapefruit, oranges, figs, olives, oleanders, and other shade and ornamental shrubs. The many persons seeking homes in the valley has caused a demand for improved ranches, particularly in the frostless belt around this city.

IMPROVEMENT OF SAILORS' STATUS

Andrew Furuseth, President of Seamen's Union, Tells What Has Been Accomplished in United States and Elsewhere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Recent progress in the interest of seamen was set forth in a survey of world conditions by Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, at the twenty-third annual convention of that organization, held here recently.

Mr. Furuseth reported much progress recently in improving seafaring conditions in the Scandinavian countries. It has been decided to abolish imprisonment for desertion, and to take away from the ship's master any right to act as judge in matters affecting seamen. The master may make an investigation and if necessary report to a court. Credit for this and other work was given the International Seafarers Federation, and it was recommended that the International Seamen's Union of America send three delegates to the conference of that federation, which will be held in Europe, probably on the Continent. Some time in July, 1920. Closer cooperation with the seamen of all countries was urged.

The present status of the United States Seamen's Act, its effect in causing wages and working conditions to be raised to the American standard, and the necessity that the act be properly enforced and not repealed, were discussed at length. Wages began to equalize as soon as the law became operative, and it was explained why this was due to the Seamen's Act and not to war conditions. In the case of French seamen, Mr. Furuseth said, the act had no effect, because the seamen are a part of the navy.

"In Italy wages are approaching the standard. Wages in Holland and Spain are much behind and low, but the slight trade with America, especially in case of Spain, would naturally keep them behind. The Japanese wages have increased considerably, but the fact is that the Japanese seamen have not used the freedom granted. We advised them to wait until the act had been tested in the Supreme Court. The wages of Japanese seamen will rise as soon as the men act with fair safety. The extremely low wages of the Chinese seamen is to be understood by the fact that there are no Chinese vessels coming to our ports, and from the fact that the language clause of the Seamen's Act has been ineffective through departmental regulation."

During the war, said Mr. Furuseth, the United States Navy Department gained a good deal of control over the merchant marine, and propaganda was carried on for the adoption of methods similar to the French system of "Inscription Maritime." "Since the armistice we have heard little about this," he said, "but I have been told that the agitation is going on quietly under the surface and for this reason I warn the seamen against such a fate."

Recommendation was made by President Furuseth that there be established by the international union, at suitable places, schools in what are usually called "marinespike seamen ships," with lectures where those in ship," with lectures where those in the community. The farmer feels that his industry is equally essential with all other enterprises, and that by the present price level he is being placed under an insurmountable handicap."

In the past few years the membership of the International Seamen's Union of America has increased from less than 15,000 to more than 75,000, with the possibility of materially increasing this number in the near future, it was learned from the report of T. A. Hanson, secretary of the organization. The membership in the United States is distributed as follows: Atlantic district, 48,000; Great Lakes district, 9000; Pacific district, 15,000.

DANGER ALLEGED IN FILM CENSORSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Legalized censorship of the film is a dangerous departure in a free country, according to the position taken by the Authors' League of America at a recent general meeting. A statement of the League's position upon this question, to the discussion of which it has devoted much attention of late, says that such censorship is no less dangerous than a censorship of the press or of the stage, as it places a ban upon ideas, and that improper films can be eradicated just as are improper books. Such censorship continues the statement, "may make the passing of films a matter of political influence and result in consequent abuse of power."

FISHING WITH THE AID OF SEAPLANES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

WILMINGTON, North Carolina.—Plans are being worked out for the use of seaplanes as a part of fishing equipment. The seaplanes will spot the fish and signal their position to the waiting boats below. One plane, it is contended, will be able to do the spotting for several boats. The new system will provide for a number of boats to go out together, spreading out in localities where the fish are likely to be found. The only item that has kept the fishing business from being a tremendously profitable one is that the time lost in finding the fish consumes a large part of the profit. This will be largely overcome, professional fishermen point out, with the introduction of this new element.

SYDNEY'S WELCOME TO PIONEER AIRMEN

Aviators From London to Australia Were Greeted by Immense Crowd, Acting Mayor and Ministers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The heartfelt acknowledgment of skill and bravery, due to men who, at the daily and hourly risk of their lives, had accomplished the journey by aeroplane from London to Sydney, greeted Sir Ross and Sir Keith Smith and their two mechanics, Sergeants Bennet and Shiers, on their arrival at the Mascot aerodrome, Sydney.

The tops of the stores and houses were black with spectators. On the way to the town hall for a reception by the Acting Lord Mayor, the dense crowd broke down all the barriers and the cordon of police was helplessly eluded, in the zeal of the crowd to express their appreciation.

Andrew Smith and Mrs. Smith, parents of Ross and Keith, had come from Adelaide to Sydney, about 900 miles, to welcome their boys on arrival. At Mascot, way was made for them by the crowd that they might greet their sons. This, however, did not prevent the aviators from being unceremoniously seized and carried shoulder-high to the little tent where the Mayor and aldermen of Mascot waited to do them honor.

The men appointed to guide the 5-ton Vickers-Vimy machine to its appointed place as soon as it touched ground, in their inexperience very nearly got into its way while it was still going at about 60 miles an hour. The crowd of vehicles and people at every point of vantage was unparalleled even for Sydney, whose 750,000 people have been unkindly described as "ready to flock anywhere at a moment's notice to see anything" which promises a new sensation. This time the occasion was a mark on the records of history which will remain.

The civic welcome was conducted by Alderman Sir William Brooks, who officiated as Acting Mayor in the absence of Sir Richard Richards. Three Ministers of the Crown, the leader of the Opposition, and other distinguished personages, were present and joined in felicitating the successful airmen. On their part, both were chiefly desirous that due honor should be paid to their mechanics, by whose ceaseless watchfulness their success had been rendered possible. Of their own part in the unique performance they spoke very modestly. Trained in the art of flying, they regarded the £10,000 prize which was offered for the feat as "easy money."

Sir Ross Smith declared that hundreds of other Australians would have done the same had they had similar training and opportunity. Their success, he said, was due to their having a good machine—"the best in the world," he proudly averred.

Keith Smith treated the whole business as a big joke. The credit, he said, was entirely due to the mechanics, who, in 28 days' flying, had not made one mistake.

SALARIED MEN AND BRITISH LABOR PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Speaking at Kensington Town Hall on the attitude of the "Black Coats" (or salaried men) to the Labor Party, C. F. Higham, M. P., said no man or woman working for a salary should link themselves up to the present trade union movement or the Labor Party, owing to the detrimental restrictions placed upon the working man and woman by these organizations.

"In my opinion," he proceeded, "the Labor leaders have gone entirely too

far. I am not against trade unionism. I am one of its staunchest supporters as I understood it in the past, as a collection of men who combined together in order to see that they got a living wage, that they had steady employment, that employers kept their obligations, and that in the event of strikes or trouble they would be able to look after each other. But today, what do we find? If a working man wants to do a day's work his energy is limited. If he wants to do more than eight hours a restriction is often placed upon him. Men who have forgotten that they once carried a dinner can now dictate to those who carry one and are not ashamed to do so. Why should they be?"

"The Labor Party is trying to set up a class government in this country. I am opposed to a class government of any kind. If you have a Labor Government you have a class government. The present form of government is the best government this country could have, and the present Prime Minister is the best type of Prime Minister this country will ever have. Party politics should play no part in the great problem of reconstruction. All men of every type and kind of thought should play their part in the building of the Empire and get rid of its vast war debt. All types of the community should stand shoulder to shoulder for the best interests of the state."

HIGH PROFITS AND PRICES IN BRITAIN

Mr. McCurdy Says Cabinet Has Now Under Consideration the Future of Food Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Charles A. McCurdy, Minister of Food, speaking at a Liberal meeting at Northampton recently, said that the Cabinet had now under consideration not only the future of food control, but the whole problem of high prices and high profits. The investigations of the numerous committees appointed under the Profiteering Act, to investigate costs and profits in wholesale businesses, were now bearing fruit. Important reports had already been issued, and others would shortly be forthcoming.

Dealing with the remedies proposed, Mr. McCurdy said that two were being pressed upon the government, two conflicting views were finding expression in the House of Commons and in the press. The Labor Party, with increasing vehemence, based upon the existence of the profiteer its challenge to the whole structure of individual enterprise and capitalist industry by which the commercial prosperity of the country had been achieved. On the other hand, they were assured that the removal of all controls and restrictions, the complete restoration of the freedom of trade and competition, was in itself a specific remedy for high prices, and would afford complete and adequate protection for the consumer.

A Middle Course Certain
Between the wild schemes for socializing and destroying the whole commercial system, and a policy of complete license and freedom for the profiteer, he insisted, there must be a middle course.

The committee on trusts, after 18 months' investigation, found in every important industry in the United Kingdom a rapid and increasing growth in the formation of trade combines formed to restrict competition and to control prices. But he

reminded his hearers that the committee on trusts also found that those great industrial combinations had their good points—they not only made for efficiency and economy, but in many cases gave greatly improved service to the consumer and they had, on the whole, exercised their monopolistic powers with moderation and restraint.

"It is not necessary," Mr. McCurdy said, "to interfere with the business organization and the intricate machinery of the great trade interests or to disturb our export trade in order that the consumer may be given some voice in the one question in which he is most concerned, the price that he is to be charged for the commodity which the trade controls. It is also a mistake to suppose that the leaders of great industries in this country resent government supervision or control so long as that supervision or control is confined within narrow limits."

World's Need
"My experience at the Ministry of Food, and as chairman of the central profiteering committee, encourages me to believe that for the most part the great trades of Great Britain are quite willing to cooperate with the state to insure that the public shall be charged fair prices."

"The world's pressing need," Mr. McCurdy said in conclusion, "is greater production. High prices in the nineteenth century were said by economists to be a natural method of encouraging production. Today they are more likely to encourage strikes. If production is to be substantially increased, we must allay resentment and discontent, the public must be told the facts and be satisfied that they are being treated fairly."

SYRIAN CURRENCY CAUSES UNEASINESS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—Mr. Fournier, former Governor-General of Indo-China, has just arrived in Beirut. His competence in financial matters constitutes him an authority in these affairs. The French Government has sent him as its representative to the Bank of Syria and as inspector to watch over the delicate operation of issuing Syrian bank notes, which will shortly be put into circulation. The news has been received in Syria with great uneasiness, particularly in the Lebanon whose inhabitants receive regularly from America and abroad large sums of money in checks upon the Imperial Ottoman Bank, now become the Bank of Syria.

This bank, after having reckoned the rate of exchange and deducted expenses and commissions, pays in Egyptian banknotes to the bearer of the check a sum considerably less than its real amount.

People are inclined to believe that the loss will be still greater when payment is made in Syrian bank notes. Various important meetings were held by the members of the Lebanon Administrative Council and the principal societies. It was decided to submit the question to the examination of specialists and experts in financial questions.

The "Revell" demands that a meeting be held in Beirut, for the purpose of examining this question from all points of view. It suggests that such a course would allay the fears of the public concerning the issue of these bank notes and be productive of benefit for the general good by preventing blunders in the process which will necessitate reforms in the near future.

WHY COOPERATORS ENTERED POLITICS

War Experience Showed Movement Had Need of Defending Itself in the House of Commons

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—That cooperative politics are becoming a matter of increasing interest to cooperators, is the opinion of S. E. Perry, J. P., secretary of the Cooperative Party, who in his work of politically organizing the cooperative movement, is able to judge with some degree of accuracy the political feelings of the members.

Mr. Perry is not in the least downhearted at the result of the Paisley election, in which Mr. Asquith so decisively defeated Mr. Biggar, the Cooperative candidate, and when a representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked him whether, in view of the statement he had made a few days before the declaration of the poll, to the effect that a victory for Mr. Biggar would assure the future of the Cooperative Party, he considered that the defeat would prove a set-back, he replied, "On the contrary, for I think the election has clearly shown that the cooperative vote is a growing one. Mr. Biggar having polled 4000 more votes than at the general election. It also shows Mr. Churchill's recent declaration that the coming political struggle will be between Capital and Labor to have been right, for it is certain that a good many Unionist votes went to Mr. Asquith, not so much to send him to Parliament as to keep Mr. Biggar out. No, I think we have every reason to be optimistic about the future of the Cooperative Party."

A Few "Red Flaggers"
"What do you say to the objection, which is raised in certain quarters, that the entry of the cooperative movement into politics is really a business move and not a political affair?" was the next question. "The Cooperative Party," replied Mr. Perry, "is not a creation of a few 'red flaggers.' It is an organization born of war experience, which has revealed to cooperators the political activities of private and vested interests, which have taken the opportunity during the war of enriching themselves and strengthening their positions, and cooperators have at last come to realize that if the cooperative movement is to succeed in its object of making the world better for every one, it will have to defend itself on the floor of the House of Commons. Cooperators merely want political justice, not privilege."

"It has been a great advantage to the movement to have Mr. Waterson in the House," continued Mr. Perry, "where he can look after the cooperators' interests much more effectively than could our representatives with all their lobbying. He has been able to

correct many misstatements which have been made in the Chamber, and he has in many ways done real service for the movement, and we look forward to the day when he will have the support of a strong parliamentary cooperative party."

Cooperators and Socialists

Reminded that in a previous interview he had said that he saw no difference between an advanced Socialist and a cooperator, Mr. Perry said: "Nor do I, for I think it is pretty clear to any one who understands cooperation, that ultimately it will attain all that advanced Socialism stands for. Last week I had the privilege of lecturing before the Fabian Society in London, and during the discussion which followed, in which George Bernard Shaw and Sidney Webb joined, it was admitted that in a Socialist state the cooperative movement would have its place and uses."

"Many Labor leaders are beginning to see that cooperation is a steady influence, and a protection against extreme Socialism, and they are more and more throwing in their lot with us. It is not intended, though, that the Labor and Cooperative parties should amalgamate, for it is thought by both parties that better work will be done separately, and so the Cooperative Party will retain its own identity."

Asked if there was much opposition to political action to be found in the cooperative movement, Mr. Perry replied: "There is very little opposition now, and what little there is, is lessening every day. One society has made a grant for political purposes of £15,000, another has altered its rules so that one farthing on every £1 sale can be allocated to the political fund. This will bring to the party from £800 to £900 a year. Three other big societies have increased their political subscription to 4d. a member, the standard rate being 2d. a member. All this is evidence of the growing interest in cooperative politics."



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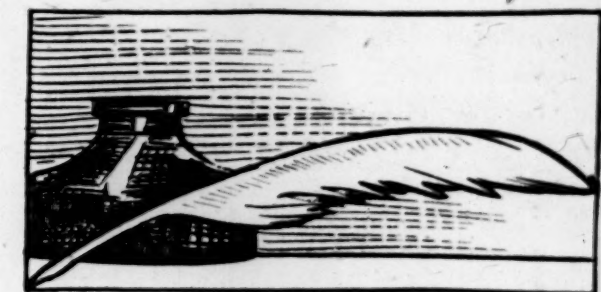
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CONTROL OF LIQUOR TRADE IN BRITAIN

J. R. Clynes Says Effect of
Associating Labor With Pro-
hibition Would Weaken the
Movement and Cause Divisions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—C. T. Cramp,
presiding at a Labor Conference at
the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street,
called to consider the question of se-
curing the public ownership and con-
trol of the liquor trade, said the chief
opposition to that movement had come
from the total abstainers who wished
for total prohibition in Great Britain.
Personally, Mr. Cramp said, he did
not think total prohibition was desir-
able, or that an attempt to intro-
duce legislation to that end would
have much chance of success at the
present time. He remembered that in
the days when he was less busy than
today, he occasionally enjoyed a coun-
try outing and a meal at a country
public-house, and he did not feel that
the pint of beer he then took with his
meal made him a worse citizen. But
there was a great difference between
that picture and the scenes in the gin
palaces in the East End, or in the
large towns, where the places reeked
with sawdust, and where undesirable
people gathered. The true way out
of the difficulty was by eliminating the
desire to sell to the people as much
liquor as they would buy, irrespective
of the results produced.

Feeling in United States

Duncan Carmichael, moving a resolu-
tion in support of the policy of state
control of the liquor trade, referred
to the American prohibition law, and
said that the trade unions of the States
were determined to alter that law at
the next election. He had had letters
from men working in the shipyards of
California, who had been on strike on
the question and who said that if they
could not get a system of state con-
trol they would return to the old sys-
tem because the present law allowed
the rich man to have wines and spirits
in his cellar, but denied the workers
the right to spend their money as they
liked.

J. R. Clynes, supporting the resolu-
tion, said that whatever they might
differ about, he thought they would all
agree that they could do anything
with the liquor traffic except leave it
alone. The choice for them was not
between state purchase and prohibi-
tion; the choice was really between
state purchase and leaving things
pretty much, if not exactly, as they
were today. He could not understand
any Labor man traveling away from
the policy he would apply to any other
great industry in Britain.

The government, Mr. Clynes contin-
ued, would have to be pressed very
much if it took the course they de-
sired on that question. It had a great
opportunity two or three years ago
which it did not seize—an opportunity
of acquiring control and purchase of
this great property.

Average Man Wants Temperance

Whatever difference of opinion there
was between them ought not to pre-
vent unity of purpose on the question
of what should be done in the Labor
movement in relation to the drink
traffic. If, as Labor men, they per-
sisted in associating themselves with
the prohibition movement, the effect
would be to weaken their movement
and cause internal divisions and
wrangles in the political contests of
the country for many years, that
would be disturbing to the larger

prospects of Labor in regard to their
political work.

The average man not merely ad-
vocated temperance, but put it in
practice in his own person. The vast
majority of people could be trusted to
conduct themselves as reasonable
human beings, and in these days,
when they were demanding more lib-
erty, it would ill become the Labor
Party to say that because some people
abused liquor, all those people who
did not abuse it must be prevented
from having it.

REBUKE TO AMERICAN CHAMBER IN CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile — The United
States Embassy here has given out for
publication a letter from Bainbridge
Colby, the United States Secretary of
State, to the chairman of the Chile-
American Association, in reply to a
letter addressed to Dr. L. S. Rowe,
chief of the division of Latin-American
affairs of the State Department at
Washington, on recent Chilean inci-
dents.

After outlining the origin of the
American note to Chile regarding the
troubles between Peru and Bolivia,
Secretary Colby refers to the tele-
gram of the American Chamber of
Commerce at Valparaiso, in which the
chamber approved of the terms of the
American note. The Secretary
asserts that harm was done by the
inexplicable attitude of American citi-
zens residing in a friendly country
who, instead of being helpful, merely
added to the erroneous views con-
cerning the position of the United
States at a critical moment, when a
proper investigation must have shown
that it was a mistake to consider a
friendly act as intervention.

UNIFORM COAL TAX IN 10 STATES PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — Lieut-
Gov. S. T. Ballard has started a cam-
paign for a uniform tax on coal in the
10 states in the central competitive
field. An effort is being made to ar-
range a conference of governors of
these states during the summer for
discussion of the project.

The proposal is a result of the con-
tention of Kentucky coal operators
that a tax in one state would place
a big handicap on producers in that
state.

TEXTILE COURSE PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Plans
are being made to establish, as a part
of the Rhode Island School of Design,
the most thorough instruction in tex-
tile work given in the country. The
Rhode Island Textile Association,
composed of the leading manufactur-
ers, has agreed to back the plan, and
contributions have already begun.
Several manufacturers of machinery
have agreed to supply the necessary
equipment as far as possible. The
courses would be in the dyeing,
bleaching, printing, and finishing of
cotton, woolen and silk fabrics, both
in the yarn and in woven goods.

CHICAGO ELECTION RESULTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Returns from
Monday's aldermanic election held in
10 city wards show the defeat of five
aldermen backed by the Municipal
Voters League and the election of can-
didates favored by Mayor William H.
Thompson's organization. Only two
candidates endorsed by the league
were elected, while in the other wards
the Mayor's forces, always straight
Republican heretofore, were obliged
to support Democratic candidates in
order to defeat the league's men.

BIG DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM IN MAINE

New State Chamber of Com-
merce and Agricultural League
President Outlines Extensive
Plans of the Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BANGOR, Maine—The new state

Chamber of Commerce and Agricul-
tural League aims to develop three
basic needs," says President Gulnac.
"First, to make Maine farming more
profitable by applying improved busi-
ness methods. Second, to secure
markets in Maine and elsewhere for
all that Maine farms can and do pro-
duce. Third, to stabilize and attract
labor through lower cost of living.

"In order to successfully accomplish
the program planned an executive
staff composed of a manager, publici-
tarian, agricultural rector, marketing,
financing, and home directors will be
secured.

"Plans for placing farming on a
business basis include the employment
of a practical agricultural director
who will secure facts as to the agri-
cultural conditions in Maine, the exist-
ing problems and the possibilities for
future development. This will include
a survey showing sections in Maine
that are particularly adapted to spe-
cial crops and stock, the cost of pro-
duction together with concrete ex-
amples of successful farming for pro-
spective buyers and the problems that
tend to check agricultural progress in
Maine and plans for their solution.

"The agricultural director will see
that the farmer of ability, energy, and
character can secure necessary bank
credit and that the farmers get
greater profits by securing better
stock from reliable breeding centers,
right here in Maine. He will help
secure standard crops and stock to
meet local market requirements and
will cooperate with other members
of the state organization staff and
with all federal, state, and local or-
ganizations in securing development
of the resources.

"Through the marketing director
the state Chamber of Commerce and
Agricultural League will cooperate
with federal, state, and local agencies
in building an organization in Maine
which will sell Maine products as
successfully as the western market-
ing organizations sell theirs. This
plan will include a systematic devel-
opment of Maine markets for Maine
products and the development of mar-
kets outside of Maine for our surplus
production. The marketing director
will introduce methods of standardiz-
ing and grading which will make it
easier to sell Maine products. He will
put the state organization guarantee
of quality on all standardized prod-
ucts to make them more salable.

"The state Chamber of Commerce
and Agricultural League will cooper-
ate in developing better transporta-

tion facilities, including good roads
and the state pier of Portland.

"The program of the state-wide or-
ganization will attract and stabilize
labor by selling Maine-grown food
in Maine markets, thereby lowering
the cost of food while giving farmers
better profits. Lower living cost will
attract and hold labor, the kind of
labor that will want to settle down
and own homes in Maine. Better
profits for farmers will enable them
to pay better wages, which will at-
tract and hold farm labor.

"The financial director will see that
the farmer of ability, energy, and
character can secure necessary bank
credit and will cooperate in provid-
ing funds for the development of cold
storage plants, etc., for the mutual
advantage of producer and consumer.
He will cooperate with banking insti-
tutions in Maine, and encourage the
use of Maine money for the develop-
ment of Maine enterprises.

"Through the services of a home
director the Chamber will present to
Maine women the new place of the
home in the economic development of
the State, will advise on problems of
home finances, will act as a clearing
house for information on women's ac-
tivities in Maine and other states, will
standardize and grade home products,
provide outlets in the larger centers
for marketing high-grade home prod-
ucts, and cooperate with government
and other agencies in all home edu-
cational plans."

SPANISH WAR MEN NOW CLAIM BONUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SIoux FALLS, South Dakota—A
new angle to the much discussed sol-
diers' bonus question is to be pre-
sented to the special session of the
South Dakota Legislature which will
convene at Pierre early in April. Mem-
bers of Seth Bullock Camp No. 1, of
Lead Spanish-American War Veterans,
have started a movement having for its
object the "granting of justice to the
surviving South Dakotans who took
part in the 1898 fight with Spain." They
maintain that while they do not ask
any bonus of either the government or
the Legislature, they feel that they
should be given one by the South Da-
kota Legislature if the boys of the
great war are so rewarded. There
were 1500 men in service in the 1898
war, the veterans point out, all of
whom gave voluntary service and have
never sought any material reward in
the 22 years elapsing since then.

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ANTILLES, PERHAPS, ONCE A CONTINENT

Fossil Animals Found in Cuba
and Porto Rico Are Said
to Suggest One-Time Con-
nection With the Mainland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Assem-
blages of fossil mammals of ancient
types and strange ancestry, found re-
cently in Porto Rico and Cuba indi-
cate the possibility that at one time
the West Indies had a much larger
mammal habitation than today, ac-
cording to Capt. H. E. Anthony, as-
sociate curator of the department of
mammals of the American Museum of
Natural History, just back from an ex-
ploration trip through the West Indies.
"These fossils," Captain Anthony
says, "strongly suggest if not the ex-
istence of some mainland connection
far back in the geologic age, at least
the union at some time of most of the
Greater Antilles into a large Antil-
lean continent. This continent, if it
existed, must have lain in the Gulf of
Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, with
the longer axis east and west, and
must have been an important land
mass with large rivers and mighty
mountain ranges rising, perhaps, as
high as 20,000 feet or more above sea
level."

Theory of Mountains and Rivers

This theory of mountains and rivers
rests on Spencer's studies and charts
of the ocean floor of the region, he ex-
plained.

"Spencer concluded from the con-
formation of the sea bottom that in
tertiary times there must have been an
elevation of this surface of somewhat
between 1½ and 2½ miles. As the
ridges of the sea bottom seem to fol-
low out the general direction of the
mountain ranges at present existing
on the islands, he derived the theory
that the under-sea ridges were origi-
nally parts of the same system. As
the island ranges have an altitude of

from 2000 to 8000 feet, the mountains
of the now disappeared continent
would have been something like 20,000
feet high. The channels in the under-
sea surface, running at right angles to
the ridges seem to have been cut
by great rivers flowing down the
mountain sides."

As to the probable extent of the
continent, Captain Anthony said that
he believed it must have taken in the
recently acquired Danish West Indies,
to the eastward and, to the westward,
what is now Central America.

Found Imbedded in Limestone

Because of the strategic position
of Jamaica in its relation to the Cen-
tral American mainland and to such
a hypothetical Antillean continent,
Captain Anthony considered it to be
important to explore the fossil fauna
of that island. He was successful in
its exploration and secured several
fossil mammals new to natural science
which, found in Pleistocene forma-
tions, must date back approximately
100,000 years. Most of these speci-
mens were found imbedded in the
hard limestone of caves, and were
extracted only after hours of slow
and laborious quarrying.

Much of the collection was brought
to the museum on blocks of limestone
and much time and labor will be
necessary to identify them. It has
been determined, however, that Ja-
maica was formerly the home of one
or two gigantic rodents, larger than
any known today, whose closest an-
cestors lived away back on the Santa
Cruz formation of Patagonia. Fossil
terrapins, tortoises and crocodiles
were also found.

What the explorer considered to be
a surprising feature of his discoveries
was the failure to find any mam-
mals closely related to those found
either on Cuba or on Porto Rico
which suggests the possibility that
Jamaica may not have formed a part
of the old Antillean continent, but
may have existed as an eastern pen-
insula jutting out from Honduras.
Another theory which has few ad-
herents, however, is that Jamaica was
isolated from all other land and re-
ceived its mammals as waifs on rafts,
floating masses or vegetation swept
down the large continental rivers.

HOUSING CORPORATION FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PAWTUCKET, Rhode Island—A
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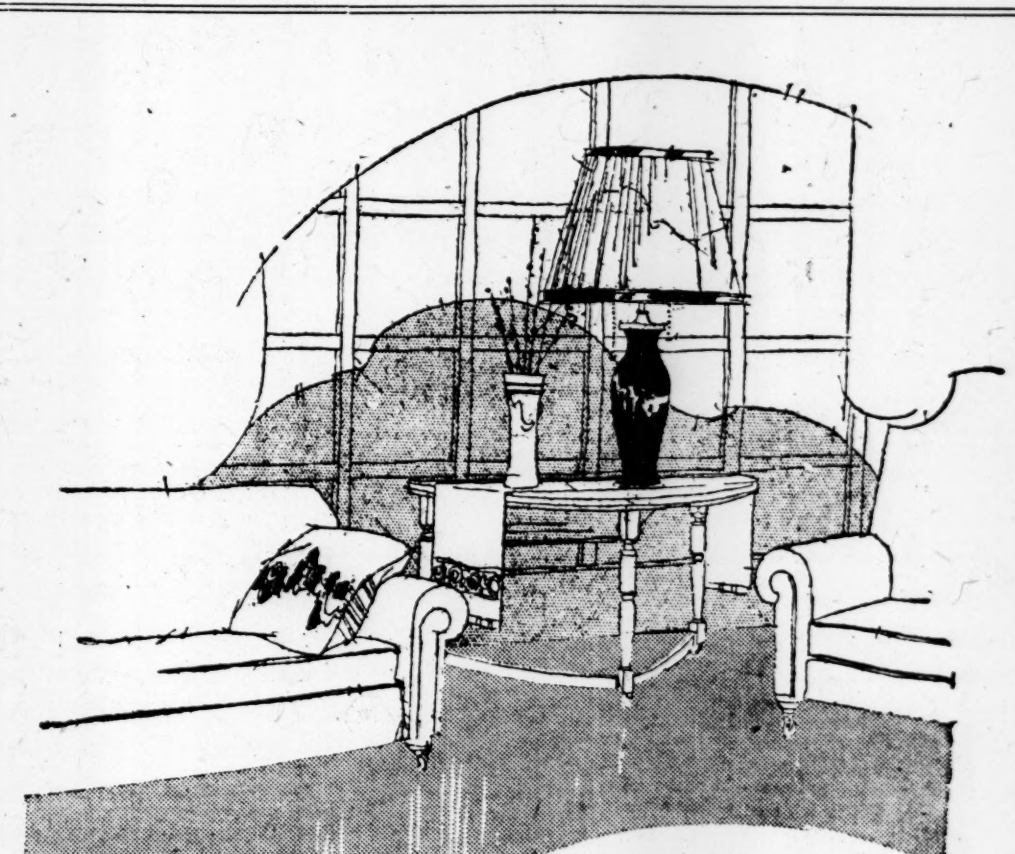
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BOYS ARE BEING
TRAINED FOR SEAAmerican Crews for American
Ships Is an Object of Junior
Naval Reserve Which Is
Helping Youths to Be SailorsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"The war brought home to many thinking citizens the necessity of having more Americans to man our ships, when it was shown what a surprisingly large percentage of our sailors were aliens," Edward A. Oldham, executive secretary of the United States Junior Naval Reserve, told a representative of this paper. "With its original purpose of establishing a navigation camp for the summer months, the Junior Naval Reserve was chartered in 1915, under the membership corporation laws of New York State, and little by little the idea has developed into a national patriotic body, with thousands of members throughout every state."

"It should be clearly understood that the Reserve has no official connection with the government, but has its entire cooperation and approval. The movement is entirely supported by private contributions and yearly membership in subscriptions of those who see in it unusual possibilities for developing America's boys along constructive paths."

"The Junior Naval Reserve aims to help a boy after school to prepare himself for a life at sea in the United States Navy or Merchant Marine, and teach him habits of discipline to give him a trade so that he may be saved from joining the ranks of unskilled labor, to provide American boys for the Merchant Marine to take the place of alien seamen and to make of him a truer American and a better citizen, conserving his latent energy into directions of self-improvement, and keeping him off the street and out of mischief."

Under No Obligations

"Joining the Reserve places the boy under no obligations whatever to follow the seas as his lifework, however," Mr. Oldham said. "The boy is invited to join just as he would any other club, to devote one or two evenings a week to its activities, and it remains with him whether he will find navigation sufficiently interesting to be pursued. In the meantime, though he may never become a mariner, he has been learning the delightful phases of navigation, those fundamentals of seamanship which are usually passed over rather quickly by cadets at Annapolis who think they are going in for bigger work, and which are not presented so attractively to the tar, who gets all the practical features at once. More than this, he is learning to obey, to respect commands—often times for the first time in his life—and is finding out constructive ways of spending his free hours. The Reserve gives the boy wholesome views of life and fills the years between 14 and 18 with plenty of worthwhile occupation to divert him from the street corner gang which might appeal to him then. There are 50,000 boys of 14 who leave school in New York City every year, and the city has a problem to help them start out right."

"Although the Reserve obviously cannot give the boy who is at work during the day as full a training as he would receive when devoting all his time to ship duty, it has effected practical results, as over 100 Junior Reserve boys were sent to sea in 1919. When the International Seamen's Union realized that we were actually obtaining results it gave us its hearty support and recognized us as a patriotic organization which is aiming to make good seamen."

Nothing in Laws or Traditions

"There is nothing in the laws or traditions of the International Seamen's Union of America to militate against American boys going to sea," said Andrew Furuseth, its president, in his letter to us. On the contrary, we are trying to get the laws and conditions such that they will go to sea and remain. We have fought for this nearly single handed now for more than 20 years."

"Our friends throughout the United States are legion. Secretary Josephus Daniels of the Navy Department has always favored the Reserve, and wrote to us in 1915, 'What the Navy, in case of trouble, would need sorely, are auxiliaries properly built and equipped with trained Americans. A Merchant Marine with foreign crews is not an American need, either for commerce or defense.' Secretary Lane, of the Interior said that 'the boys of the Junior Reserve are going to be a real force in Americanization, because they are going to be real Americans.'"

"Shipping interests have been vitally

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interested in the Reserve's work, as it is helping to care for the vastly increasing American trade. In setting forth his realization of the need of American crews for our trade, H. H. Raymond, president of the American Steamship Company and member of the advisory board of the Reserve says, 'As trite as are all great truths, the fact is that the boy-power of today is the man-power of tomorrow. In its local training stations the United States Junior Naval Reserve by preparing boys of from 14 to 18 years for sea service is doing work that de-

THE GEM-CUTTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

On the top floor of a certain building standing just on the line which divides the business section of San Francisco from the Latin Quarter, there lives a man of many years. It cannot be said that he lives alone. His imagination has peopled his room, and while his is the atmosphere of a detached existence, yet it is untouched by any trace of loneliness. He has surrounded himself with gems, hun-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"It's awful rough on the outside, but it's full carat at heart."

serves the encouragement, counsel and financial support of the maritime interests whom it serves."

"In the past two years there has been an awakening of interest in the subject of nautical education and the gathering of maritime information generally," Mr. Oldham pointed out. This seems to have been a department of the world's wisdom that has been deplorably neglected, as the Reserve discovered in 1918, when it undertook to ascertain what consideration had been given the subject. Both the National and State Departments of Education replied to queries on the material at hand on the subject that they regretted that they could find nothing on the subject of naval training in their files."

"The requirements for admission to the Reserve are kept strict for the protection of old members. The boy must be recommended from a moral, health and business standpoint, and must pass the age and height tests. The cost to him is the smallest of any club he could join, being simply the dollar membership fee, \$3 to cover the price of his uniform and ten cents weekly. Our greatest problem at present is to get sufficient accommodations properly to care for our increasing membership."

SHORTAGE IN SUGAR EXPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

From its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—According to the Canadian Trade Commissioner for the West Indies, E. H. S. Flood, the quantity of sugar and molasses exported from the West Indies last year fell below the estimate by nearly 24,000 tons. Slight increases over their estimates were made in Jamaica, Barbados, St. Kitts and St. Vincent, but a shortage of 30,000 tons occurring in Trinidad and British Guiana left the net total shortage as stated above. In British Guiana, the shortage was accounted for by the scarcity of labor in the colony.

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was, standing by a window with his back toward us. The light whir of a small revolving whetstone continued uninterrupted by our entrance. In the interval before he turned to see who were his customers, we had an opportunity of scrutinizing the room. It was most amazing. A workshop, a saleroom, and a home, all in one. A burly curtain on one side partitioned off a cot bed and gas plate; opposite was a small cutting bench with tools and bits of rock, and against the wall, the only feature of the room which could be called pleasing to the eye, a five-foot cabinet filled with trays of gems. Amethysts, tourmalines, topaz, chrysoprases, and opals caught and focused the light, spots of brilliant color in a dismal setting. The wall paper was thrust full of soiled business cards and rusted spectacle frames; a scrap of carpet covered one corner of the floor.

The grinding of the wheel stopped, and a tall, gaunt man turned toward us. "Well," he said in slight surprise, "I didn't know it was ladies! Ladies don't come to see me often—" and he pushed his glasses back on his forehead in some embarrassment.

When we mentioned who had sent us his thin, wrinkled face lighted up. "Now, that was kind of him to have you come 'way down here to see my things. Hope I've got what you want. I've a little of most everything. And so he had. From under the table and on top of shelves he began taking out boxes filled with unset jewels. Stones of every color, shape, and size he spread before us in dazzling array. Yellows, purples, greens, blues, stones we had never seen before, as well as those familiar, were placed in front of us until we begged him to stop. The temptation was too much."

He chuckled in delight. "I'm powerful glad you like 'em," he said, "for they mean a lot to me. Haven't got a stone here that I didn't cut myself. The quartz comes in an' I just sit down an' look at it, an' dream over it till I make up my mind how it ought to be when it's done. You know, quartz is just like lots of people," he continued, picking up what closely resembled a lump of coal in appearance; "it's awful rough on the outside, but it's full carat at heart. You remember the Good Book says that the world knoweth not man as he is, and it's just the same with the stones—you've got to get acquainted with 'em, an' go below the surface. There's no two of 'em alike; some take a heap of cutting and polishing before you get a good facet and others are no trick at all. But that's what makes 'em so interesting; you never know when you start how long it's going to take before you get 'em the way you want. Yes, there's everything in stones; you needn't go any farther than old Mother Earth to find all there is."

Through the open window came the odor of Italian cooking, and from the alley below shrill voices rose in contention. The Quarter was engaging in a little diversion.

The old man went to his cabinet and brought out a box of mixed quartz, half polished and half in the rough. "These probly don't look much to you," he removed the lid with some hesitancy, "but they're my pets and they all have names. I don't usually

show 'em to people, but if you ladies 'ud really like to see them—"

We should like very much to see them and a space was cleared on the table beside us. His gnarled fingers lingered over the odd-shaped bits of rock as he took them out one by one and held them up to the light. "Now, this fellow," he said, "I call Towser. Look in here and you'll see a dog's head. See his ears there and his nose? That's a moss agate. The moss keeps growing all the time, so by 'n'bye I'll probly have the rest of him," he smiled at us.

He rubbed a smooth piece of stone on the palm of his hand. "This is my goldfish," he remarked, "see his tail there? He's one of those fancy kind, Japanese. His name's Osei. He shines when the sun falls on him. And this is Solomon, the old owl, with his eyes half shut, and here's the toad sitting on a rock." He turned his sleeves back on his thin arms and rested his elbows on the table; like a menagerie his treasures were ranged before him, and he surveyed them with satisfaction.

"But you ladies won't be interested in all these things," he brought himself back to us presently. "I'll only show you this one more. It's my favorite." And he took out a large piece of malachite with black markings. "Now, on this side," he said, "there's a little house, chimney an' all, an' on the other side all these ridges are mountains, an' this vein running through 'em is a trail that leads right up to the house. I like this one," he continued slowly, "because after you get through prospecting 'round it's good to feel there's a cabin waiting for you somewhere." He straightened up and the lines of his face deepened in a smile. "But I'm not through yet, I tell you. There never was such a chance before to pick up stones as since this war. South America's the place these days. There's more ore down there than in this country, and I'm going to get out as soon as I can get rid of some of this stuff I've got on hand." There was a trace of anticipation in his voice as he closed the box and put it back in its place. "Yes, I'm going to start in over again, and there's no telling what I'll find."

When we took our leave he walked with us to the elevator. "Hope your jade works up all right, and if there's anything else you want, just come down. I shan't be able to pull out for a month or so yet."

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ECONOMIC EFFECTS
OF PROHIBITION

Municipal Lodging House Closed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Pro-

hibition has closed the municipal lodging house and relieved the community of an important financial burden which it has carried for the last 20 years. Incidentally, it follows, prohibition has rehabilitated the men who formerly patronized this institution and made them a constructive element in society. And carried still further there is more money taken into the homes, more trade for the retail merchants, increased production in the industries and various other economic benefits which in the aggregate are of tremendous advantage. According to the authorities of the lodging house it had accommodated 125,481 persons and served 327,789 meals in its 20 years of existence. A decrease in the average number cared for began at the time that wartime prohibition went into effect and continued steadily until the closing recently. The only requirement of the prospective lodger was a session at the city woodpile connected with the institution. Prohibition is also accredited as the chief factor in closing the city quarters for women and children and the elimination of a large amount of charity work.

Makes America Formidable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTERVILLE, Ohio.—"In my judgment prohibition has made America the most formidable industrial competitor that we have in the world,"

Sir James Hope Simpson, general manager of the Bank of Liverpool, is quoted as saying in a statement in the current number of The American Issue, "The United States," says the statement, "has added to her efficiency by the most remarkable piece of legislation, namely, the prohibition of drink. The effect has been quite remarkable. Crime has greatly diminished. Jails are nearly empty or have been closed altogether. The number of accidents in engineering works has diminished greatly."

"The money which would have been spent on liquor now purchases household goods and other useful commodities, with the result that the domestic trade of the United States is more flourishing than it has been."

"Savings bank deposits are running up, and I heard of one town with 70,000 inhabitants which has 60,000 savings bank accounts. There is no city in England which can show any such proportion."

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TEACHERS SEEK MORE RECOGNITION

Reasonable Participation in Determining Work Conditions and Conduct of School Is Being Urged in Many Places

BOSTON, Massachusetts—More democratic control of the public schools, to be effected by a reasonable participation of the teachers themselves in determining conditions under which they work and in the running of the school, is a growing topic among teachers everywhere, says Miss Katherine K. Marlow, president of the High School Assistants Association of Boston. Providence and Boston have teachers' councils that are a step in this direction, and it is understood that other cities in the middle west and west are considering similar movements. A special report on the subject, prepared by a committee constituted for the purpose, was read before the High School Assistants Association of Boston and though no official action has been taken by the association in the way of bringing about a more democratic control, Miss Marlow states that it is very much in the air and that something is quite certain to come of it.

The report of the association, after referring to the insufficient education, training and wages, the inefficiency and discontent of teachers generally, and speaking of low wages, insecurity of tenure, large classes, poor equipment and working conditions as easily understood and not necessarily difficult to improve, points to "the present autocratic system of school management" as over and above the other factors.

Almost Free From Control

"It is an interesting consideration," says the report, "that the actually ruling body, the school committee, is, in Massachusetts, chosen by a wide electorate than any other public body, but once elected its action is almost entirely free from direct public control. The school committee hires managers and workers of various ranks and responsibilities, but each, from the superintendent to the classroom teacher, has certain absolute powers over those of lower rank, and is subject to autocratic rule by those above. The efforts of any official toward justice and efficiency naturally tend to the multiplication of rules, with consequent regularity and lack of elasticity."

Studies, topics in each study, sometimes even the order of topics, their allotment and method of presentation, text-books and other supplies, time and length of school sessions and recesses, what shall be taught and how, all may be settled without the advice and consent of the teachers concerned, declares the report. Then the association asks whether anyone could be better fitted to shape the curriculum for a school than the teachers who have lived and worked with the people and the pupils of that district.

Regarding the teachers themselves, the report asserts that the professional education, selection and advancement of teachers cannot be decided by outside persons alone, that such questions will be solved only by a combination of observation from without and of experience from within the schoolroom. The report appears to cover the whole field. As to the schoolhouse, it says that this is usually lighted, heated, ventilated and sometimes cleaned according to the rules of an official who rarely even sees it.

Autocratic Conditions Recognized

"The similarity between the development of the public schools and the industrial revolution is striking, and nowhere more marked than in relation to the workers," continues the report. "Autocratic conditions in industry are being recognized as a hindrance to production, and are being met by various devices for giving the workers a real, even if slight, power over the actual conditions of labor. Conference boards, shop committees and stewards chosen by the workers are almost a matter of course in up-to-date establishments."

"Strong and vigorous people are not attracted to work which is characterized chiefly by restrictions. If able men and women are to be kept as teachers they must be allowed to do

something that uses all their powers, even at the cost of a few mistakes. Teachers need a reason for more thinking about their work, for an intelligent interest in the general affairs of the school instead of those of their own classroom exclusively. They need more responsibility that they may grow more wise and sane, and may better realize the difficulties of the whole problem of education. They need a measure of democracy in the administration of the schools so that they may be obliged to bury their individual differences in order to keep the school running, and so that their complaints and criticisms shall be directed against their own methods and results instead of against their superior officers. With increase of democratic control teachers will have more recognized power and less jealousy, higher standards and less intellectual sloth, more work and fewer breakdowns, more responsibility and a finer loyalty toward all workers together in building the better world of tomorrow."

SOCIALISTS STILL URGE EXTRA SESSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In reply to a letter from Gov. A. E. Smith saying that the election law forbade his calling a special election to fill vacancies in the Assembly not occurring before April 1 unless a special session of the Legislature should be called after that time, S. John Block, of counsel for the Socialist Party and the five unseated Socialist assemblymen, will write to Governor Smith again, urging him to summon the Legislature in special session.

"The Governor has the right to call a special election if he calls a special session," said Mr. Block to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "and there is certainly ample business requiring attention to warrant his calling such a session. Among problems still to be dealt with are housing, traction, cost of living, food supply, and others. We shall urge that the five Assembly districts not now represented shall be represented during the consideration of these questions, as is their right under a republican form of government."

BIRMINGHAM OVERALL CLUB NUMBERS 3000

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—The Birmingham Overall Club, with 3000 members pledged to wear overalls until clothing prices go down, was formally organized here at a mass meeting at the Court House.

Friday next was set as the day on which every member of the club is to appear on the streets clad in overalls. "The people have gone on strike against profiteering in clothes," said Theodore Lamar, secretary of the club. Telegrams from all parts of the country were read by Mr. Lamar in endorsing the movement and asking for information as to the best means of organizing clubs.

Qualification for membership consists simply in the ownership of one pair of overalls. There are no dues. Members are required to wear overalls while at work and are urged to do business only with other men who wear overalls.

"If I hear of anybody trying to profiteer in overalls I will prosecute them myself," said Mr. Lamar.

REGULATIONS FOR THEATERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Performance of every kind must be governed by the dictates of propriety and refinement," says the foreword to a set of eight rules issued by Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston. The rules, going into immediate effect, cover all theaters, motion picture houses and other establishments which may be the scene of public musical, dance, dramatic or vaudeville entertainments.

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THEATERS

"The Fool From the Hills"

"The Fool From the Hills," fantasy in five acts by Charles Rann Kennedy, produced for the first time at the Park Square Theater, Boston, Massachusetts, after noon of April 13, 1920, for the benefit of Denison House. Miss Matthison, assisted by players from the Bennett School of Liberal and Applied Arts, of Millbrook, New York, made up the cast: Habib, of the World, Eleanor Nichol Shams, of the Flesh, Anita White Amr, of the Devil, Frances Doble Gevher, of the Garden, Margaret Gage Ferda, of the Wall.

Edith Wynne Matthison Jalal, of the Hills, Ruth Schoellkopf Sultan, of the Palace, Margaret Underhill Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Mr. Kennedy describes his new play as "A Fantasy of Nowhere in Five Acts, Scene Indivisible, setting forth the Doings of a Day that Never Was, for Children Young and Old that Wish to be Amused." The reviewer need attempt nothing more specific in the nature of a description, for while "A Fool From the Hills" is poetically consistent, it touches on themes out of which whole plays have been made, "Peter Pan," "Pygmalion and Galatea," and Mr. Kennedy's own drama, "The Servant in the House." More over the new play is an allegory so utterly removed from all the conventions of the realistic and even the romantic drama, that one hesitates to offer an interpretation of its fable; for as allegory drama is so closely akin to music that any interpretation not made by the author would be as likely to come as near to futility as does the usual attempt to deduce a descriptive program from the evidence only of a composer's notes.

Briefly, the story has to do with a country which fashions for bread. Habib, Shams and Amr, chief ministers of the state, gloat over their materialistic success. The one thing they hunger for is bread, which they have not tasted during the many years that have passed since they cast the magical baker forth into the jungle where dwells a devouring dragon. When Gevher finds a book that has been spurned by every one else in that country as rubbish, and learns from it how to make bread, the three hungry ministers of state, possibly because of superstitious fear, refrain from eating it. When the three are gone there comes a prince to the garden, Ferda, son of the Sultan. He is the first man Gevher has ever seen, and Ferda, who has been a roamer, decides that he never wishes to go away from her. He is not satisfied with a world that is not made for the young. Indeed, he is one of the Reconstructionists that the three ministers of state so detest, who are upsetting things now just when the fruitful peace has followed the profitable war. To Ferda and Gevher in the garden comes Jalal, bearing "the bread which cometh down out of heaven, and giveth life to the world." Jalal may be taken as a symbol, a parallel to the "blameless fool" in "Parsival" or to Manson in Mr. Kennedy's "The Servant in the House," or to the Stranger in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back"; but undoubtedly is more of mystical in authority and authoritative in manner than any of these. It is Jalal who puts "The Fool From the Hills" clearly in the category of modernized miracle play. Ferda, like Barrie's Peter, intends never to grow up. Jalal strips the Sultan and his ministers of their riches on earth and casts them

forth into the jungle. Jalal then goes down into the Valley of Darkness (which is where the audience sits), offering bread even to those who would slay him. Ferda and Gevher pledge themselves to do Jalal's work, and go down into the audience, up one aisle and down the other back to the stage where they find Jalal awaiting them with a benediction that takes in the whole assembly.

Even this bald summary hints at the rich texture of implications that Mr. Kennedy has woven into his new fantasy. What those implications precisely are remains for each playgoer to determine for himself. Certain episodes in the story so plainly reflect incidents and personages of the great war they can scarcely escape anyone. Again selfishness and benevolence, greed and service, hate and love are contrasted so constantly and so vividly that the allegory strikes a warm, high spiritual note. More can scarcely be ventured on the basis of the present production, for the ingenious but makeshift settings, and the sincere but mostly inadequate acting inevitably clouded the first performance. The costuming, however, was admirable.

Only in the playing of the parts of Ferda and Gevher was the author duly assisted. As Gevher, Miss Gage succeeded in projecting a Galatea that was all grace, tenderness and innocent joy, knowing no fear. Her voice work was particularly good in a young player. Miss Matthison was the glory of the play in performance, presenting a characterization that called for acting not dissimilar from her part in "The Piper," though more youthful, a stirring symbol of good thoughts at work in the world; with no hint of the prig in her evocation of the spirit of dauntless, ideal boyhood. In her voice were the tripping accents of eager youth and the color of emotion and thought. Her manner was that very image of romance that she has long exemplified in her acting of poetic drama.

BILL REPORTED TO PERMIT 2.75 BEER

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The joint legislative committee on legal affairs, by a vote of 9 to 6, reported in the Senate yesterday a bill to permit the manufacture and sale of beverages containing not more than 2.75 per cent of alcohol.

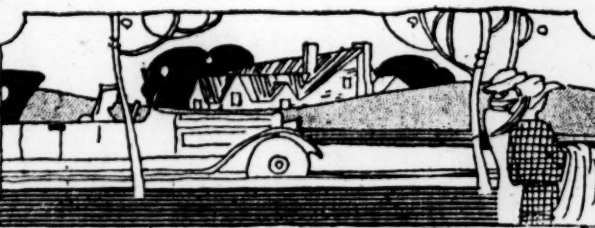
The bill House No. 38, is based on an initiative petition, and if it fails to pass the Legislature will be referred to the people, provided 5000 additional indorsements are obtained under the terms of the initiative and referendum amendment to the state Constitution. All the four Senate members of the committee join in the report, but of the 11 House members, five sign a dissenting report, while one submits a "minority" report.

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PEOPLE SAID TO SUPPORT FEISUL

Dr. Stowell B. Dudley Declares the Emir Is Well Educated, Progressive Man, With Great Plans for the Future of Syria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The whole Syrian people is behind Emir Feisul in his attempt to achieve the independence of Syria, according to Dr. Stowell B. Dudley, formerly with the United States Army, who has recently arrived here from Syria. Dr. Dudley says that Feisul, with whom he talked shortly before the Emir proclaimed the independence of Syria and assumed the title of King of the Syrians, is very popular among his people and is a well-educated, progressive man with great plans for Syria.

"The only thing which may affect his popularity is his determination to guarantee religious liberty in Syria and his intention to start an educational program among the Arabs, as Muhammadan priests will certainly oppose any such up-to-date plans."

Dr. Dudley attributes the recent fighting around Adana, Marash and Antab to the bitter hostility of Arabs and Syrians to the French.

"When they learned of the Anglo-French agreement by which Cilicia was ceded to the French by the British, meetings of protest were held in all the principal cities of Syria and the resolution was taken to oppose by every means any plan to hand the Syrians around from nation to nation. As a result there has been determined resistance to the French occupation of the country and the Arabs declare that they will drive the French out. They would like to have the protection of the United States, but failing that, they want to go it alone as an independent people."

"North as far as Hamah," continued Dr. Dudley, who traveled throughout northern Syria in charge of Near East

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Relief work, "the Arabs are with Feisul. Beyond that, toward Aleppo, the inhabitants are preeminently Turks whose opposition to the French is part of the Nationalist movement, but quite as bitter as the feeling of the Arabs. The more or less undisciplined Kurds who live in the mountains and rob anybody and everybody are really the most promising of all the Muhammadans—they are quick, intelligent, and learn readily. But they are absolutely illiterate and savage, because they have never been taught to be civilized."

SAVING ON CONTRACTS OF WAR LIQUIDATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—War contracts liquidated to March 27 amount to \$2,779,973,000 the War Department estimates or about 71 per cent of the total. Contracts liquidated consist of 18,836 formal contracts valued at \$1,548,349,000, and 5385 informal contracts valued at \$1,231,624,000. The cost of liquidating the contracts was \$354,962,000, and partial payments amounting to \$58,824,000 have been made on other contracts, a total liquidation cost to date of \$413,786,000. The saving on contracts liquidated to March 27 amounts, therefore, to \$2,425,000,000.

There remain to be liquidated 2469 contracts, with an estimated value of \$1,164,396,000. At the same rate of cost for liquidation as in the past, the expense of liquidating these will be \$123,000,000, a total cost for all liquidation of \$536,000,000.

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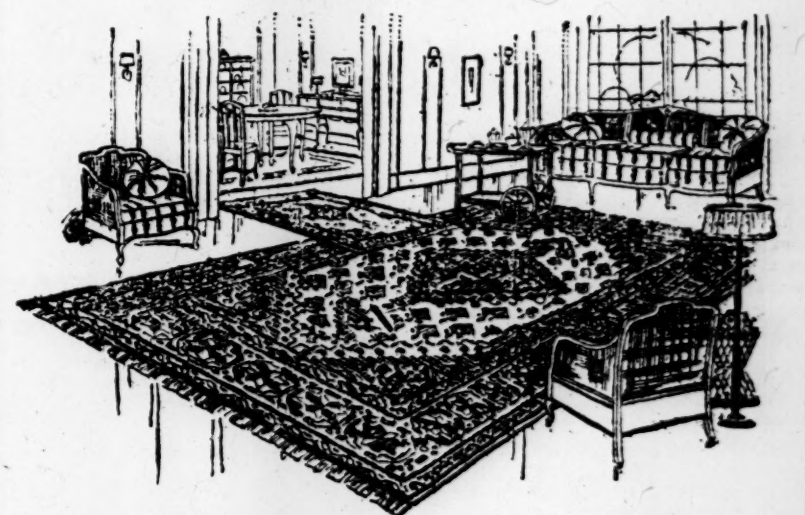
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Extra-Fine Persian Lilaheen
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Sizes average 4.9x6.9. These are all fine, closely woven, silky effects in rare old designs.

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CONSORTIUM LOAN FOR CHINA OPPOSED

President of Ginling College at Nanking Says That Giving Aid to the Peking Government Is Supporting Militarism

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — "If the United States takes any part in loans to support the present government in Peking, it will be backing militarism in China," Mrs. Lawrence Thurston, president of Ginling College for women in Nanking, China, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The present authorities in power in the Peking government are aggregations of corrupt, traitorous officials and militarists, whose actions are entirely contrary to the people's will," according to declarations of popular leaders.

"These ringleaders in control of the Peking government would give Japan all she wants, if their hands were not held by popular expression, made through the Student Movement. The proposed loan would give the present military government power which they ought not to have."

"This corrupt, reactionary group at present in control of the government is composed of men who would not hold office in any form of a republican or civil government, organized along democratic lines. They have been accepting loan after loan from Japan, granting in return concessions on this and concessions on that, which they have absolutely no right to grant. They have already granted concessions on mining rights, railway privileges, and franchises, including a lease on the telegraph revenues which amounted to \$10,000,000. Part of the money from these loans goes toward paying soldiers, but a good deal goes into the pockets of the handful of men, composing the military clique of the government."

Running Into Debt Monthly

"China is running monthly into debt by just one-half of her army costs, and she has 800,000 men under arms in the various provinces of the north and south. Her military clique has to borrow money in order to pay the soldiers, and Japan stands ready to lend it when granted certain concessions in return. Every loan is an encouragement to speculation and misappropriation. Every loan fortifies the existing pseudo-militarism and sets back the development of democratic institutions in China. The more money Japan lends to China, the poorer she becomes, and the richer the Chinese officials become. If we are interested in the future of the Chinese Nation, we can commit no greater crime against her than by lending money to the existing Peking government."

"Our people should oppose loans unless the money is going to be used to disarm the soldiers, or to strengthen the government along liberal lines. What China definitely needs is free capital, money lent to her at a normal rate of interest, to develop her industries and not her armies—capital from the people of a free nation, which will not wish to seize her territory or control her by large concessions."

"In May and June, 1919, the Student Movement was organized in protest against the actions of the corrupt, militaristic officials who were in league with Japan. From every student center in China telegrams were addressed to the Peking Government, demanding that the government make a clear declaration that it never would sign the article placing Tsingtau at the free disposal of Japan; that it lay the 'Twenty-One Demands Treaty' before the Paris Conference with a request that it be abrogated; that it devise means for the abrogation of the secret War Participation Military Compact of 1918; that Tsao Ju-in and Chang Tsung-hsiang, universally recognized as traitors, be handed over to a court of justice for punishment; that it reinstate Fu Tsen-hsiang and Tsai Yuanpei, highly honored men in educational circles, and rescind its orders accepting their resignation. In November new demands were made that it request Japan to give satisfaction for their government having arrested and beaten students and having dishonored and torn the Chinese national flag in Foochow. The students threatened a strike if these demands were not granted. The government did grant some of them, and the students, considering that they had won, went back to their study."

Represent the Middle Classes

"According to the North China Daily News the students represent the great middle class of the people. Although at first classed by the press as being merely an organization of 'shock-headed, untutored youths' capable only of epileptic riot, the students have supported them, have stirred the nation deeply, and have cultivated in many classes of the Chinese people an interest in governmental and foreign affairs, which no amount of routine politics could possibly have awakened."

"Speaking of the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods, the student leaders say that there is only one way in which the Japanese can stop the boycott movement, and that is to remove the causes of the boycott by reversing its policy of aggression and injustice to that of moderation and fair play, by giving up all pretensions over Tsingtau and Shantung, and by ceasing all further support to the corrupt militarists, and politicians, whom the Chinese people have repudiated and would have eliminated a long time ago, but for the Japanese support they have. If Japan would do all this, the boycott movement would stop of itself, and Japan would win the lasting friendship of the Chinese people. If Japan will not do so, the whole nation

is determined to carry out her plan at any cost until justice is accorded her."

"The Students' Union in protesting against the consortium loan in February says that the students have boycotted Japan, not only because of Shantung, but because Japan strives to destroy their integrity, has bribed their officials, and has made loans to the militarists of the north, so that the country has been in constant turmoil. The students earnestly seek the friendship of the United States, Great Britain, and France, and warn these nations not to follow in the footsteps of Japan. The students feel that the

CIRCUS FOLK AT WORK

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"Oh, lookit, Pa; they're going the wrong way!"

The little boy in the last box next to the arena exit was right. Within ten minutes a thousand wonders were going to break out all over the three rings and two stages. But we were hustling toward the exit. There was no time to tell the boy why. And he might not have understood what

off and around the arena in the grand procession.

Life and Color

But the picture on the right pours out its attractions more lavishly. Assembly has sounded and behind the entrance gather scores of figures garbed in a score of colors. Imagine all the color you have seen in the procession which opens your circus, concentrated in a few hundred square feet of space below you, and you will have the effect. A motley mass, yet not without form. Not more careless throwing together of blues and greens,



"A motley mass, yet not without form"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

people of the United States are their friends and have great faith in America, believing that she will, in some way, help them out of their present troubles. They were very disappointed when we failed them at Paris, and it was very hard to be an American in China last June on this account, really feeling that we had no answer to give them for the action of the United States."

"In all fairness to Japan," Mrs. Thurston concluded, "there is one party in that country—the liberals—which is the key to the whole situation, as I see it. Liberal Japan does not favor its own military autocracy, nor does it approve of its own government. If that party can only strengthen itself, and if popular suffrage is granted in Japan, the liberals would overthrow the militarists, return Shantung to China, and become China's natural friend, as Japan should be."



"As time went on demands upon clowns changed"

SHORTAGE OF RURAL TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

CHEYENNE, Wyoming—There is one Wyoming county in which the average of salaries paid rural school teachers is only \$542 a year, and the average salary in the county best paying its rural teachers is only \$856 a year. As a result there is a serious shortage of rural teachers in all sections of the State, and a situation is predicted soon, unless Wyoming salaries are increased materially, in which it may become necessary to close half the rural schools of the State because of inability to obtain teachers. One thousand and eleven rural teachers are employed in the State.

BONUS PLAN IS INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern News Office

PINE BLUFF, Arkansas—In a response to instructions from state officials of the American Legion, posts throughout the State have taken a vote on whether members of the legion in Arkansas favor the enactment of legislation, by Congress granting a cash bonus to former service men. The results have shown that members of the legion in this State approve of the cash bonus plan by an overwhelming majority.

meant by "artist," "circus publicity man," "newspaper writer," "story." All he could know, just then, was, circus. Maybe peanuts, too; but circus anyway. And any three folks who knew so little about circuses that they thought the time for them to begin was the time to be making for the exit would not be worth listening to, anyhow. So let 'em go the wrong way.

It was my fault. The artist was accessory after I had conceived the fact. The circus publicity expert came in on the deal eagerly. They always do. They are so accustomed to proposing all sorts of impossible things for newspaper stories that nothing a newspaperman himself may suggest could surprise them. You would like to ride in the howdah of Rajah, Prince of the Pink-Toed Pachyderms? Certainly. Come around any time. An article on how it feels to eat dinner with a lion? Excellent. We will furnish the food. Just choose your lion. The circus from the other side of the performers' entrance? Fine. Come down Friday afternoon, and bring your artist.

We came, the artist so enthusiastic about the idea that she had forgotten to have luncheon, and I rather doubtful whether, during the long tramp of the three of us across the arena to the performers' exit I should be able to resist the urge to seek out my seat and just see the circus as a normal human being should see it—ice-cream cone and everything.

A Wonderland of Trappings

But I was glad I did resist it. I have spent many happy hours at the circus, since the days when I used to wriggle in under the tent on the old fair grounds at home, but in recent years the old-time thrill has been a bit blunted. At Madison Square Garden the other day it came back like new. I was seeing a new side of the circus, perhaps I may say the just outside for the first time. I was in among the circus people during some of their off guard moments, and I found them good to look at, pleasant to listen to, agreeable to laugh with; real playfolk.

We threaded our way through them, between teams of camels and elephants, until we came to a ladder which led us to a balcony of rough lumber, hung along the whole end wall of the garden, for the storage of trunks, props and paraphernalia of all kinds. The gallant publicity person found a ladder for the artist, and I wrote for upon it; while I sat on the nearest trunk. Then from under the intimate rafters, we looked.

At our left stand three teams of camels and three of elephants, harnessed to those ornately decorated red and gold circus wagons that go rumbling up the street of the little town about a half hour after the arriving circus train has tooted its great news through the gray dawn. Caparisoned in gay colors, the camels are chewing their cud in calm disregard of everybody and everything around them. They might have just halted in the midst of the Sahara. Their stolid friends, the elephants, are crowned with red and gold howdahs, from which red and gold aprons hang down the interminable gray sides. One elephant kneels patiently while a charming lady in oriental garb climbs gracefully to her place in the howdah. Then in two great lurches, like a Fifth Avenue bus finding two bad spots in the road, this giant mammal of the group proboscidea and genus elephas rises to his feet, and begins to sway solemnly from side to side, as though impatient to be

yellow and reds, purples and grays and browns. Nor is it a mere conglomeration of costume. The tardy lady with the Louis-the-something-or-other disguise, silken blue, with yellow cape and white feather flowing from green hat, may pause a moment to pass the time of day with a pair of flaming red and gold Pierrots, but in a moment more she is assimilated in her own group. Under the rather subdued electric light, color and costume clash; tinsel, gold braid and silver fringe dazzle; and the tinsplade of

separates itself from the mass and begins the procession. Without any confusion the mass ejects its various groups in regular order. The mass is a lake of many colors whose outer rim flows a single color at a time. Up the runway from below stairs prance a group of knights, in shining helmets and armor, bearing lances, and mounted on white and dappled gray horses.

O, for space to talk only of the circus horses!

The knights have scarcely disappeared when the elephants and camels swing past us and around into line. In a moment the head of the procession is coming out through the exit, rushing every which way, unbuttoned blouses en route. Apparently only high-priced performers play a single part in the circus. The howdah lady must alight and transform herself into a white pastry figure for the statue act. Miaco, the old clown, must hustle out of his ancient Egyptian zouave—an anachronism, to be sure, but it looked like that uniform, and into his first clown act costume. And the elephants must slough off their howdahs, and with their trunks clasp the tail of friend elephant in front, to be ready for the entrance of the "most gigantic, the most mastodontic and withal the heaviest elephantine act in the history of the circus." Once more we are quoting the press agent.

The Business of Diversion

Now the paraders have vanished. The first act is on. The arena band is blaring and the extra ring hands and helpers below us are gathering props for the next two acts, whistling the while. The statue ladies, marble tottering on high heels, approach in small groups. Ridiculous clowns assemble from everywhere. One inspects the insides of the auto which runs both ways. Another sits on a trunk with his trick hen in his lap, while the trick pig passes by on the heels of his own master. Two others solemnly hitch a bed on wheels to the rear of a motor cycle. This done, one enters the auto, the other the bed. Girls of the wild west saunter by. Their mounts are held for them near the entrance. Two clusters of human butterflies, white wings draped around them under robin's egg blue capes, wait their turn. The acrobatic clown tries himself out on the trunk, and between his feet we look down upon two little men romping about in miniature hobby-horses. A long-horned goat approaches. The clown rights himself, so that the view is

the armored knights jangles on the eye. A kaleidoscopic and invigorating but yet harmonious impression of the circus people.

And lively one. They have nothing to do but wait, but they don't stand still doing it. Cornet and trombone try the air. An acrobatic clown tries walking on his hands. The familiar policeman clown, blushing and expansive chin surrounded by brick-red beard, wields his billy, with expert knowledge of the terrain, against an extremely fat clown; who suddenly straightening his shoulders, pushes the policeman over. The oriental lady leans far out of her howdah to speak with the girl in the howdah opposite. A clown with a fox terrier under his arm pauses to talk with a Wild West girl while she tightens her saddle. A gentleman of old China sets aside the standing lamp arrangement he is doomed to carry, and dancés with a

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Patented May 21, 1918

UNITED LACE & BRAID MFG. CO., SOLE MANUFACTURERS, AUBURN, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Lord Fauntleroy girl until the policeman, fully recovered, intervenes. Two men, seated on an auto running board, bend over a letter. There is a general buzzing of conversation, much laughter. Some whistle, others sing. "The children of the circus, always glad in their work," said the publicity man, no doubt thinking we would use such thread-bare stuff.

The Procession

Suddenly trumpets blare forth from the arena. The curtained entrance is opened. The arena light floods down upon the hundreds of waiting marchers, like magic their hand

unobstructed. The little men push the heads of their hobby-horses directly between the goat's eyes, then turn tail and gallop away when the goat takes this foolery seriously. A hundred other things we saw there as the various acts gathered for entrance. Always it was a jolly crowd. No one shouted at anyone else. We heard no harsh language. Good fellowship was the rule. Very likely even the goat was playing.

A Veteran Clown

Amid roaring laughter from the arena, for the first invasion of clowns had just ended, there appeared before us a perspiring and solemn clown. I stood up, apologized for using his trunk as a chair, and said something about always having wished that some time I might meet a famous clown. Under his thick white paint he smiled. The crimson triangular spotches on chin, cheek and forehead wrinkled, and the warm eyes sparkled as he said, softly:

"I don't know whether I'm famous, but I've been in the game since I was nine, and that was 67 years ago. Born the day before All-Fools' Day. Yes, sir."

We almost saluted. A clown for 67 years! This gentle man, whose hair under its bald white wig was gray, throughout his whole career had romped his way into people's hearts. I shook hands with him, and his grasp was like that of a father.

"You are—"

"Miaco," he smiled.

Then, while he changed into another costume, he told us, with many a conformationary "yes, sir," how in the old days he had gone up and down the Mississippi River as a Shakespearean clown, ready with a quotation for every question asked of him. Later he was a pantomime artist, with the Hanlons and others. But as time went on demands upon clowns changed. The big shows abandoned pantomime. It was too subtle for large spaces. Now slapstick was the thing. One hurried on, did one's loud and broad bit, and hurried off. There was something wistful in his eyes and smile as, finishing the work of donning great cloth hands in place of shoes, he began to lower the huge hollow figure of a man, twice his height, to the floor. The soft music for the statues had ceased and the whole Wild West had burst upon the arena with deafening yells.

"I made this last summer," he was saying, "in my apartment, when I couldn't do much of anything else. Yes, sir. My ceilings weren't high and I wondered just how this fellow would turn out. He has to be tall, you know, and I have to balance him. But he goes all right. It gets a laugh. He walks on his hands, Yes, sir. And it's easily done. I just walk around on my feet. You'll see."

And with a promise to pose for the artist when he came back, he went down the ladder.

Beneath the Paint

Real clowns, then, were like fiction clowns. Was it Barrie who wrote of the old clown whose heart was broken by his son's refusal to follow the clowning profession? Pathetic, they were; and gentle, kindly, wise.

As we, too, descended the ladder to go at last to our seats in the arena, Miaco was in the distance, sitting on a low box. His knees were hunched up toward his chin, his hands were clasped around them, and his face, gleaming faintly snow-white in the dull light, wore a far-away expression. Beside him, stark against the black wall, stood the giant figure he made last summer, head down, feet up, a figure which we soon saw marching around the arena, with dignified steps on its hands, or rather, on Miaco's feet.

As we disappeared through the door to the arena, Miaco looked up and waved his hand. Even if the artist

had not been with us, the publicity man and I would have raised our hats.

And, like the little boy who began this story, I felt that now we were really going the wrong way. What were all the usual platform and tent-top attractions of the circus in comparison with its very heart-beat outside the doors there?

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH OF QUEBEC PROVINCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—For its modern industrial development the Province of Quebec is indebted to two main determining factors: firstly, its natural transportation advantages—direct ocean connection with the outside world, and direct water connection with the interior of the Dominion—which have resulted in its becoming the center of the great railways of the country; secondly, though not less important, its magnificent endowment of water powers which have rendered possible the commercial development of woodpulp, and paper industry, its electro-chemical industry, its lumber and textile mills, its rubber factories, cement works, all the numerous industries that supply the demands of its population and which are the backbone of its domestic and foreign trade, the modern light and power needs of the civilization of its great cities, and the development of its mining regions of asbestos and metalliferous ores.

The high table lands of the interior, which are the source of the numerous rivers draining the watersheds of the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence rivers, and the somewhat abrupt descent from these high interior lands to the great river valleys, have resulted in a natural concentration of water powers throughout the most densely populated areas of the Province. The rapid run-off of these rivers, due to the steep gradients of their beds, is controlled by the natural storage by the inland lakes from which many of the rivers rise.

The provincial government, fully alive to the value of these resources, has made very complete studies of the discharge of the rivers and streams, and their power potentialities, and the regulation of flow by the construction of dams and storage works, largely carried out by the Quebec Streams Commission; indeed it is doubtful if any other province has done more in this connection. The industries here mentioned, and especially the pulp and paper industry, have helped to develop these water powers, but rates are still high, and if more power were available for public use at lower rates, industrial expansion would rapidly follow.

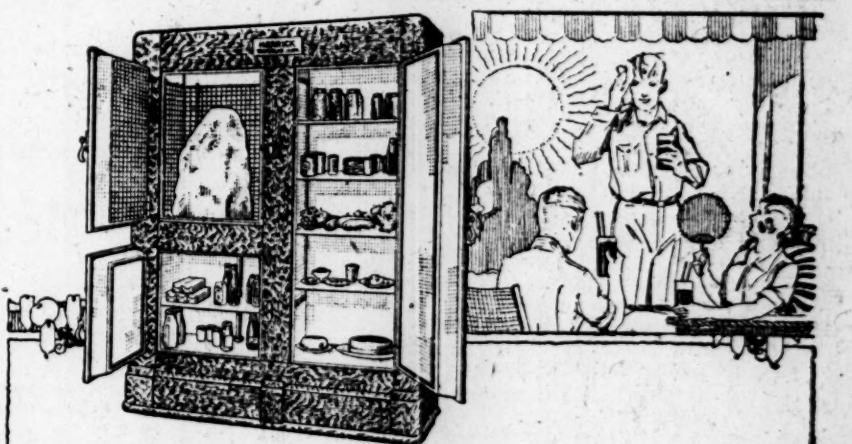
Other provinces have in the past allowed their power to be exported through transmission lines of the country to the great and permanent loss of Canadian industries, and there is today a strong feeling that all future development should be controlled for use in the Dominion, and that power not immediately required shall be strictly reserved for future Canadian enterprise.

POST CONDEMS BONUS PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

CHEYENNE, Wyoming—The Cheyenne post of the American Legion, the largest in Wyoming, has reaffirmed its recent condemnation of the national executive committee of the organization for insisting on the passage by Congress of legislation conferring a bonus of \$50 for each month of service upon former service men. The reaffirmation of the earlier condemnatory resolution, was provoked by efforts of non-legion former service men here and elsewhere in the State to influence the Wyoming delegation in Congress to support the bonus legislation.



Icy Cold In Sizzling Summer

The beating rays of the noonday sun mean nothing to the prize-winning Herrick.

Herrick 5-point Mineral Wool Insulation is generously packed between the walls and in the doors—five times the quantity of insulation as in some other makes. This keeps out the heat and holds in the cold.

Write for name of nearest Herrick dealer

HERRICK REFRIGERATOR COMPANY
814 River Street, Waterloo, Iowa



Outside Iceing Convenience and 25 other Herrick features described in free book

Don't say "Ice Box"; say —

HERRICK

REFRIGERATOR

There's a Difference

DRY AIR SYSTEM

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SHOE AND LEATHER MARKET SITUATION

Although Leather Values Have Fallen Recently, the Cost of Producing Footwear Is Still Said to Be on the Increase

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Boston shoe market, particularly that portion of it specializing the trade of wholesale distributors, has started making fall goods. A few buyers have been here selecting samples for 1921, and picking up what information appears of any value, but the trade generally will wait the coming of the traveling men, who have already begun their semi-annual road trips. Wholesale shoe buyers are conservative as regards contracting for the future.

The coming season will not present anything startling in the way of new lasts and patterns. Perhaps this is because new styles are put upon the market as soon as thought of, as was the case of the ladies' "Cleo Tie," which, though it did not put in an appearance until the middle of last season, broke all records as a seller. The cost of producing footwear is said to be on the increase despite the drop in leather values. Some lines will show an advance over last season's prices and any decline will attract special attention.

Shoes of good quality continue to lead the market and widespread talk of high prices has not had any noticeable effect on the demand for reliable footwear as yet.

Packer Hide Market

Reports from the packer hide market show business as slack and the demand quite light. Tanners consider the price asked for winter hides excessive and consequently buy only what is required to fill contracts. January native steers sold at 36 cents, and February-March takeoffs brought 35 cents, both lots selling 7 cents above the prices of a year ago.

Hide buyers do not anticipate any advance in the near future for a broader domestic demand for leather must develop, with an improving foreign trade, before they can be induced to purchase freely at the range of prices now being quoted.

Leather Markets

A decided improvement in the demand for sole leather is reported and more inquiry is noted in upper leather. Prices are strong, especially for the top grades. Trading in the lower qualities of side upper leather is fairly active.

The foreign demand for sole leather has improved sufficiently to strengthen rates although no advances are reported. Offal is selling well in the domestic market and prices have moved upward slightly.

Calfskin tanners are holding No. 1 skins firmly at \$1.25 to \$1.30, but so far there is more inquiry than actual buying. General conditions in this market are quiet.

Side upper leather dealers state that the dull spell has been broken, and, although business is not what it should be, there is a steady improvement in the demand. Prices have ceased to slip back, which has been the trend since January, and buyers are taking fair sized lots at market rates. The top grades still hold firm at \$1 or more, and show little, or no accumulation. In the cheaper grades, however, trading alone can show what possibilities exist.

Business in the glazed kid houses is not over active. Back orders for choice skins still absorb the receipts, and prices rule high, that is from \$1.25 to \$1.50. The cheaper stock is slowly accumulating and ranges in price from 90 cents downward. Buyers looking for clear skins in the lower grades now find quality and quotations more consistent than they are liable to be in the next 30 days, as foreign merchants are working this market with liberal purchases in view.

STANDARD OIL ISSUE PRIORITY QUESTION

NEW YORK, New York.—Regarding the contemplated issue of \$100,000,000 additional 7 per cent preferred stock by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the question has arisen as to the priority of this issue. When the company issued its original \$100,000,000 7 per cent non-voting preferred stock, in July last, the charter was amended to provide for the division of the authorized capital stock of \$200,000,000 into 2,000,000 shares of par value of \$100, of which 1,000,000 shares, or \$100,000,000, is preferred stock, and 1,000,000 shares, amounting to \$100,000,000, common stock.

It is further provided that from time to time, either class of stock may be increased or decreased, or one or more additional classes of stock may be instituted, with such rights as may be determined by the board of directors; provided, however, that any additional class of stock so instituted shall be subordinate to the preferred stock now authorized.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York.—Commercial bar silver \$1.19, down 1 cent.

LONDON, England.—Bar silver 69½d., down ½d.

MARCH COTTON CONSUMPTION

NEW YORK, New York.—The National Cotton Ginners' Association estimates the consumption of cotton by domestic mills in March at 547,000 bales compared with 423,000 bales in March last year.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

Am Beet Sugar	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Beet Sugar	97½	102	97	101½
Am Car & Fy	143½	143½	141½	142½
Am Inter Corp	101	102½	101	102
Am Loco	106	106½	105	105½
Am Smelters	88½	89½	87½	88½
Am Sugar	137½	141½	137½	141
Am Tel & Tel	96½	97	96½	97
Am Woolen	130½	135½	130½	133
Anaconda	62	63½	62	63
Atchafalpa	181½	181½	181	181½
At Gulf & W I	168	172	168	168½
Bald Loco	140	142	138½	139½
Balt & Ohio	33½	33½	33½	33½
Beth Steel B	96½	97½	96½	97½
Can Pac	115½	121½	115½	121½
Chandler	155	156½	154½	156½
Chl Leather	85	86	85	85½
Chl M & St P	35½	36½	35½	36½
Chl R I & Pac	24	24½	23½	24½
Chl Sugar	137½	141½	137½	141
Chl Prods	103½	105½	103½	104½
Cruible Steel	268½	272	266	267
Cuba Cane	57	58½	56½	57½
do pfd	82½	84	82½	83
End Jcson	116½	116½	116	116½
Gen Electric	152	153½	152	153½
Gen Motors	364	364½	347	356½
do new	36½	36½	34½	35½
Goodrich	70½	70½	69½	70½
Ins Paper	181½	181½	181	181½
Inspiration	55½	57½	55½	56½
Marine	31½	31½	31½	31½
Marine	36	38½	36	37½
do pfd	96	97½	96	96½
Mex Pac	198	205	198	205
Midvale	46½	47½	46½	47
Mo Pacific	26½	26½	26½	26½
N Y Central	71	71½	71	71½
N Y N H & H	31½	32½	31½	31½
No Pac	77	77½	77	77½
Pan Am Pet	104½	113	104½	113
do B	101½	107½	101½	107½
Penn	41	41½	40½	40½
Penn-Arrow	67½	68	67½	68
Punta Alegre	108	114½	108	114½
Reading	82½	83½	82	83½
Rep I & St	109½	111½	109½	111½
Replote	53½	54½	53½	54½
Roy Dutch N Y	107½	112½	107½	112½
U S Rubber	41½	42½	41½	42½
So Pac	97½	98½	97½	98½
Studebaker	118½	121½	118½	121½
Tex Co	205½	209½	205½	209
Tex & Pacific	41	42½	40	41½
Transcont Oil	23½	24½	23½	24½
U S Steel	104	105½	104	105½
U S Realty	61½	64	61½	63
Utah Copper	75½	76	75½	75½
Un Pac	118	119	118	118½
U S Rubber	41½	42½	41½	42½
Un Fruit	210½	220½	210½	219
Westinghouse	51½	52	51½	52
Worthington	82	83½	82	83½
Yukon-Ore	23½	24½	23½	24½
Vanadium	87½	89½	87½	89½
Vict 3½s	97½	97½	97	97
Total sales	1,032,000 shares.			

LIBERTY BONDS

Lib 3½s	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3½s	96.60	96.60	94.80	95.60
Lib 3½s	96.60	96.60	94.80	95.60
Lib 2d 4½s	87.80	87.80	87.20	87.50
Lib 1st 4½s	90.90	90.90	90.30	90.30
Lib 2d 4½s	87.84	87.84	87.20	87.54
Lib 3d 4½s	91.50	91.50	91.40	91.70
Lib 4th 4½s	91.50	91.50	91.40	91.70
Vict 4½s	97.18	97.24	97.02	97.10
Vict 3½s	97.12	97.20	97.02	97.00

FOREIGN BONDS

Anglo-French 5s	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5s	98	98½	98	98½
City of Paris 6s	89	89	89	89½
City of Lyons 6s	89	89	89	89
City of Bordeaux 6s	89	89	89	89
City of Marseilles 6s	89	89	89	89
Un King 5½s	192½	194½	192½	194½
Un King 5½s	192½	194½	192½	194½
Un King 5½s	192½	194½	192½	194½
Un King 5½s	192½	194½	192½	194½

NEW YORK CURB

Aetna Explos	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	9½	9½
Amer Safety Razor	11½	11½
Caledonia	20	20
Carib Synd	28	28
Cons Copper	4½	4½
Cosden & Co	8	8½
Cuban Sugar	61	62
Edk Basin	95	97½
Federal Oil	96½	98
General Asphalt	96½	98
Goldfield Cons	11	13
Heda Mining	4½	4½
Howe Shunt	3½	4
Invincible Oil	4½	4½
Island Oil	7½	7½
Merritt	18	18½
Midwest Refining	161	162
Pressman Tire	3½	4½
Ryan Pet	45	45½
Salt Creek	45	45½
Sims Petrol	26	26½
S Kelly	11½	11½
Submarine Boat	14	15
Sweeds Co	51½	52½
Texas Co	51½	52½
Un Retail Candy	14½	15
United States Sm	3½	3½
White Oil	29	29½

BOSTON STOCKS

Am Tel	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Tel	96½	97	96½	97
A A Ch com	91½	91½	91½	91½
Am Bosch	119½	119½	119½	119½
Am Wool com	113	113	113	113
Am Zinc	18½	18½	18½	18½
Arizona Com	12½	12½	12½	12½
Booth Fish	12½	12½	12½	12½
Boston Elev	61	61	61	61
Boston & Me	31	31	31	31
Butte & Sup	26½	26½	26½	26½
Cal & Arizona	65	65	65	65
Cal & Hecla	355	355	355	355
Copper Range	43½	43½	43½	43½
Davis-Daly	11½	11½	11½	11½
East Butte	14½	14½	14½	14½
Eastern Mass	70	70	70	70
Fairbanks	20	20	20	20
Granby	46	46	46	46
Gorton-Pew	25½	25½	25½	25½
Gray & Davis	35½	35½	35½	35½
Greene-Can	23½	23½	23½	23½
I Creek com	50½	50½	50½	50½
Isle Royale	24	24	24	24
Lake Copper	4b	4b	4b	4b
Mass Elec pfd	95	95	95	95
Mass Gas	75½	75½	75½	75½
May-Old Col	8½	8½	8½	8½
Miami	22½	22½	22½	22½
Mohawk	67b	67b	67b	67b
Mullins Body	45	45	45	45
N Y N H & H	31½	31½	31½	31½
North Butte	19	19	19	19
Osceola	47	47	47	47
Parish & Bing	41½	41½	41½	41½
Port Creek	21	21	21	21
Punta Alegre	112½	112½	112½	112½
Root & Van Der	48½	48½	48½	48½
Stewart	48½	48½	48½	48½
Swift & Co	120	120	120	120
United Fruit	219	219	219	219
United Shoe	46	46	46	46
U S Smelting	70	70	70	70

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Sterling	Demand	Parity
Sterling	\$3.94	\$1.8665
*France	16.22	\$1.8225
*Lire	23.77	\$1.8225
Guillemers	0.374	4020
German marks	0.0180	2382
Canadian dollar	0.912	

*To the dollar

ARGENTINE SIXES TO BE PAID OFF

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The Argentine short term 6 per cent loan of \$50,000,000, half of which is held by New York bankers and half by London bankers, will be paid upon its maturity on May 15, according to an announcement by Domingo Salaberry, the Finance Minister. Señor Salaberry, who returned from a visit to New York yesterday, did not state, however, where the funds for payment of the loan would be obtained.

La Razon says that the Finance Minister has arranged a loan from British and American bankers of \$25,000,000 sterling, subject to amortization in 10 years. This sum, it is believed, will be used to meet the various government obligations maturing within that period, including possibly the loan maturing on May 15.

MORE GOLD FOR ARGENTINA TODAY

NEW YORK, New York.—Gold coin valued at \$13,350,000 was drawn from the sub-treasury yesterday for shipment to the Argentine. This makes a total of about \$25,000,000 engaged since last Saturday, for shipment today. Bankers interested in these shipments say that the movement is based entirely upon the fact that exchange at Buenos Aires continues at the gold import point. The movement, it is added, has no relation to trade conditions and does not represent exports of any sort from South America.

VANADIUM EARNING RATE ON INCREASE

NEW YORK, New York.—The earnings of the Vanadium Corporation of America are running at an annual rate of from \$15 to \$18 a share, and a rate of better than \$20 a share is expected to be attained before the end of the year. The recent sharp advance in the stock is attributable to buying for the account of several prominent stock exchange houses.

The largest interests in the Vanadium Corporation are J. L. Replogle, Charles M. Schwab, T. Coleman Dupont, Harry Payne Whitney, and C. M. MacNeill. Although the stock was brought out by Allan A. Ryan & Co., it cannot be termed a Ryan stock, although Mr. Ryan is a member of the board of directors and undoubtedly retains an interest in the company.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

May	Open	High	Low	Last
May	41.25	41.68	41.00	41.62
June	38.75	39.29	38.60	39.25
October	34.75	35.29	34.50	35.28
December	33.65	34.37	33.50	34.24
January	32.75	33.33	32.63	33.20

Spots 43.00, unchanged.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hentz & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

May	Open	High	Low	Last
May	38.25	38.79	38.23	38.70
July	34.55	35.12	34.38	35.12

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Anglo-American	Bid	Asked
Anglo-American	125½	126½
do pfd	108	108
Borneo-Sumatra	450	490
Cheabro	220	240
Continental	205	205
Europa	125	135
Illinois Pipe	172	177
Ind Pipe	96	98
Ohio Oil	330	335
S O of Cal	230	235
S O of Ind	245	250
S O of Kan	420	425
S O of Ky	415	420
S O of Neb	520	540
S O of N J	730	750
S O of N Y	415	420
S O of Ohio	480	500
Vacuum	420	425

CHICAGO BOARD

Corn	Open	High	Low	Close
May	1.66	1.67	1.64½	1.66½
July	1.59½	1.60½	1.57½	1.60
September	1.54½	1.55½	1.53	1.55½
Oats	Open	High	Low	Close
May	.94½	.95	.93½	.95
July	.85½	.85½	.84½	.85½
September	.73	.73½	.72½	.73a
Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close
May	19.65	19.65	19.20	19.42b
July	20.30	20.40	19.92	20.20a
September	20.92	20.92	20.50	20.82b

CANADIAN CAR & FOUNDRY

SEVERER TEST FOR CHAMPIONS

AMERICAN LEAGUE CHAMPIONS				
Year	Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
1900	Chicago	82	53	.607
1901	Chicago	83	53	.610
1902	Philadelphia	91	51	.642
1903	Philadelphia	91	47	.659
1904	Toronto	95	59	.617
1905	Philadelphia	92	56	.621
1906	Chicago	80	56	.591
1907	Detroit	90	50	.643
1908	Chicago	90	63	.588
1909	Detroit	98	54	.645
1910	Philadelphia	102	48	.680
1911	Philadelphia	101	50	.669
1912	Boston	105	47	.689
1913	Boston	97	67	.627
1914	Philadelphia	59	53	.551
1915	Boston	101	50	.669
1916	Boston	91	63	.591
1917	Boston	93	61	.604
1918	Boston	73	51	.595
1919	Chicago	88	52	.629

KLINE NEW HEAD OF FLORIDA ATHLETICS

OREGON AGGIES MAKE SCHEDULE REVISION

[illegible]

HARD TESTS FOR CYCLING EVENTS

NEW YORK, New York—Many an amateur bicycle rider, set upon making a place on the American Olympic bicycle team, will be given a chance

Tom Pettitt of the Boston Racquet and Tennis Club in a four-handed court tennis match, at the Racquet and Tennis Club Friday. Forester and Tompkins won easily from the two veterans, 3-8-1.

OUTLOOK GOOD FOR CINCINNATI

NATIONAL LEAGUE CHAMPIONS			
Year	Club	Won	Lost P.C.
1876	Chicago	52	14 .788
1877	Boston	31	17 .646
1878	Boston	39	19 .673
1879	Providence	59	25 .702
1880	Chicago	67	17 .798
1881	Chicago	56	28 .667
1882	Chicago	55	29 .659
1883	Chicago	53	25 .682
1884	Providence	84	28 .750
1885	Chicago	87	25 .776
1886	Chicago	90	34 .728
1887	Detroit	73	45 .617
1888	New York	81	42 .661
1889	New York	83	43 .659
1890	Brooklyn	86	43 .667
1891	Boston	87	51 .628
1892	Boston	82	58 .588
1893	Boston	86	43 .667
1894	Baltimore	89	39 .695
1895	Baltimore	87	43 .669

NATIONAL LEAGUE LEADS AMERICAN

NATIONAL LEAGUE LEADS AMERICAN

The St. Louis Nationals by losing the city series to the Browns at 4 games to 2, cut down the lead piled up

Only 21 of the 106 games on the original schedule were called off on account of bad weather. The New York Americans went through the 21-game schedule without a postponement. Two clubs in each league did not participate in the series—the Chicago and Philadelphia Nationals and the Chicago and Cleveland Americans.

The Giants finished with the highest standing, 10 won and 5 lost, for a percentage of .667. The St. Louis Browns finished with the same rating in a short series of six games. Brooklyn was third with 10 out of 17 for .625. Washington was next with .615 and then the Braves with .545. The Cardinals, the Athletics, Detroit, New York Americans, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and the Red Sox all stood lower.

ENGLISH RUGBY TEAM FOR TOUR

MELLOR AND HATCH TO RUN
CHICAGO, Illinois—C. L. Mellor of the Logan Square Athletic Club, who won the Auto City marathon recently in Detroit, Michigan, and Sidney Hatch

Logan Square Athletic Club, won the Auto City marathon recently in Detroit, Michigan, and Sidney Hat-

ub crew, Murray succeeds acting
ptain C. C. Lund '16, who stroked
e Harvard varsity eight in 1916.
urray has rowed bow for the Unions
is season.

FENWAY PARK
Today at 2 O'clock

Today at 3 O'clock
RED SOX vs. WASHINGTON
Starts at Shuman's Phone Beach 1680

SLOGGETT TAKES RACQUETS TITLE

The competition for the two challenge cups was decided at Princes Club, Knightsbridge, recently and lasted a fortnight, the doubles being played off first. The Rifle Brigade pair were opposed to Lieut. R. H. W. Henderson and Lieut. P. S. Casey of the Royal Dragoons in the final round and won somewhat easily by 15-6, 15-7, 15-1, 18-13, after a career in the tournament which led to the conviction there would be no doubt about their final success. They had already

defeated the holders, the second battalion Kips Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Maj. A. C. G. Luther and Lieut. R. M. Roberts, by 4 games to love in the semi-final, while the

In the singles the victory of the Rifle Brigade was not expected, for even the promising form displayed by the new champion did not seem to justify any assumption that Major Sloggett would be able to overcome the Rifle Brigade. But during the well-conceived plan of campaign, however, the Rifle Brigade took the singles title, as they had the doubles, by 3 games to 1. Equally good was the champion victory in the semi-final against Lieut.Col. W. E. Wilson-Johnston, C. I. E., D. S. O., of the thirty-sixth Sikhs. This match ran to five sets and lasted 70 minutes. The result was in doubt until the very last moment, when the Rifle Brigade won the deciding set game by Major Sloggett in the deciding set. By comparison, Major Luther had a very easy task to reach the final and beat

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YOUNG LADY, 7 years' business exper., 1 year
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Lieut. E. F. Bolton of the Queens
Royal West Surrey Regiment by 3
games to love. The summary.

DOUBLES—SEMI-FINALS

IFIED BY

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

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Delicate work our specialty
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GROCERIES AND MEATS
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Dinner: 5:30 to 7:30

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MATTHEW LUMSDON, Prop.
Tub and Shower Baths
Strictly Sanitary
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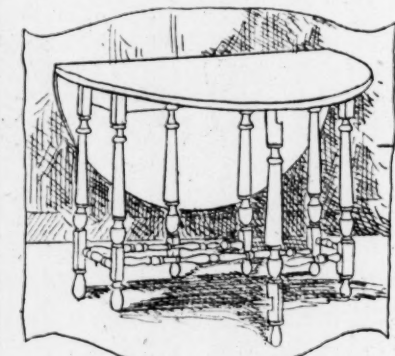
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

New York, April 12, 1920.

THERE are indications that the letters of Henry James, just published, will be the most popular of his books. He had a genius for friendship; he had many friends, and he was a profuse and stylistic letter writer. He wrote his letters; his novels he dictated. Criticisms, usually adverse, comments often acid he poured out in correspondence. James was entirely honest, but he had the misfortune not to like the productions of many of his contemporaries, and it relieved him to say so in letters which only the eyes of his correspondent would see. As we read we almost feel that we are prying. Ibsen is "ugly, common, hard, prosaic, bottomlessly bourgeois." In reading over Tolstoy's "Innocence" James writes, "I now protest as much as I admire." His comments on Hardy's "Tess" are abusive. Meredith's "Lord Ormont" is "unspeakable. It fills me with a critical rage, an artistic fury, utterly blighting in me the indispensable principle of respect." And so on.

THE reader knowing that Henry James was the kindest of men asks himself what this literary Ishmaelism means. The answer would seem to be that James gradually separated himself from life and lived in a rarefied realm which he believed to be art.

IT was merely the Henry James view of art. Life shocked him, irritated him. He lived in his own world of timid actions and tenuous motives. They were to him the beautifully real world, and all else was noisy, vulgar and unspeakable. Withdrawal is excellent if one withdraws into the right room, but Henry James withdrew into a room that was inhabited only by the colorless creatures of his fastidious taste. In the correspondence between Henry James and H. G. Wells about "Boon," fearless and "straightforward" H. G. got the better of "your poor old H. J." Mr. Wells has this passage: "To you literature, like painting, is an end, to me literature, like architecture, is a means, it has a use."

HENRY JAMES is filling a large place in literary columns all over the world. In Scribner, Mr. Edmund Gosse recalls the first night of Henry James's unfortunate play, "Guy Domville." I was present at the last rehearsal and shall never forget the sight of James pacing up and down the stalls like a caged lion. He could neither sit, nor stand still. Through the whole rehearsal he kept up that interminable growl, and on his massive face there was a frown that never relaxed. It was a pretty, delicate play. Nobody could possibly be offended or riled by it. But on the first night, when he took the call with Mr. George Alexander, the gallery broke out into a storm of hoots and jeers. These horrid manifestations were meant for Mr. Alexander, who had done something to offend the gods, but James never got over that night. He broke with the theater; he withdrew into his cloistered literary self; his writing became more and more delicately diffusive and abstract, and he vented his concrete and effective opinions in long letters to his delighted friends. Did he ever think they would be published?

A BOOKMAN, interested in the present century can hardly hope for a more entertaining companion than these letters of Henry James. I fall to find anything more agreeable in the lists of new books (many pages of them) that are appearing in the London weeklies under the caption, "The Pick of the Publishing Season." Show me, said somebody, the new books a man wants to read, and I will show you the kind of man he is. Well, here is one list:

"Life of Goethe." Introduction by Lord Haldane.
"Epitaphs." By Bernard Van Dieren.
"In a Green Shade." By Maurice Hewlett.
"Even Now." By Max Beerbohm.
"Letters of Travel." By Kipling.
"Life in Early Britain." By Norman Ault.

"The Happy End." By Joseph Herkesheimer.
"One After Another." By Stacy Aumonier.

"Tales of Three Hemispheres." By Lord Dunsany.
"A Brazilian Mystic." By R. B. Cunningham-Graham.
"Songs of Education." By G. K. Chesterton.

"Verses." By Viola Meynell.
THE Viola Meynell who, in the above list, appears for the first time as a poet, is a daughter of Alice and Wilfrid Meynell. She has made quite a reputation as a novelist, and has been called, perhaps not very wisely, "A Twentieth Century Jane Austen." In the Dublin Review she has an enthusiastic article on Herman Melville, the American author, 1819-1891, author of "Typee," "Moby Dick," etc. Two authors could hardly be more dissimilar than Viola Meynell and Herman Melville, but clearly he is one of her heartiest admirers. She maintains that he is the greatest of sea writers, "whom even Conrad must own as master."

MR. JOSEPH CONRAD, a Pole himself, has just published an impassioned appeal on behalf of Poland. "I confess," he writes, "to some little gratification at the thought that the unbroken Polish front keeps Bolshevism off and that apparently the reborn state has one heart and one soul, one indomitable will, from the poorest peasant to the highest magnate. Another writer, Mr. Arnold Bennett, has been defending the books of Charles Garvice, one of England's most 'popular' writers. Mr. Bennett wants to be just but he is not enthusiastic. He remarks that 'The work of Charles Garvice has little artistic importance, but he was a thoroughly competent craftsman.' There is more in Garvice's

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

Literary Studies. By Charles Whibley.

London: Macmillan & Co. 8s. 6d.

The chief defect of criticism today—criticism of music, literature, and drama in all their branches—is its failure either to look for or to recognize the distinguished. Yet it is the distinguished above all for which the critic of our times should search. We may, of course, come upon genius here; and there an artist may occasionally be found who brings to his work an altogether fresh point of view or makes himself master of a technique authentically original. But genius is always rare; and all except bogus originality is necessarily seldom found in an age which is heir to a vast accumulation of writings of every kind. The canons of criticism are the same, of course, for every age; but the quality for which we chiefly search—the quality, the presence of which leads us to add this or that book to our small library of current literature—is entirely different from the quality which we should have chiefly kept in view had we lived in Greece or at the Renaissance. For now, from among the tens of thousands of books which pour from the presses every year, it is those which say with sincere austerity that it is profitable or delightful to hear which claim our true respect and affection. Again there are thousands of men who delight in literature; but from the note and the spoiled margin they turn with horror. Not so Mr. Whibley. There is no byway he has not explored, and but few mystic tomes over which he has not pondered; and yet his delight, if it can bear no comparison in intensity with that of a schoolboy who suddenly comes upon a great line of poetry, is at any rate as genuine and as true. In an age of literary humbug and nervelessness, Mr. Whibley is the happy and courteous aristocrat.

By far the best chapters in the book are those which describe the underworld of manners and letters. In "The Rogues and Vagabonds of Shakespeare's Time" (reprinted from the memorable "Shakespeare's England," which the Clarendon Press published in 1916), an account, as learned as it is delightful, is given of every species of blackguard—from the curst and card-sharper to the highwayman—which infested town and country in the days of the poet. Each variety had a little trade union of its own, which guarded most carefully the mystery of the craft; there was a most precise differentiation between them, and only one point really in common that Ball, the hangman, accounted for the most of them in the end. For them all, Mr. Whibley has an abiding love. Justly as he may describe their villainies, he cannot dismiss even the worst without a word of praise; and he takes leave of the whole crew with these words:

"And the scoundrels of Elizabeth's reign, though they were a burden on the country, though in artistry they yielded to their successors, yet knew how to make a noble and becoming end. If it were their fate to dance without the music, or to tend the sheep by moonlight, they did not waste of wasted opportunities, they did not complain of the harshness of the law. We know not which is the most—Mr. Whibley's learning, or his Nips and Foists, his Gamaliel Ratsey and Mary Frith."

No less delightful is his chapter on "An Underworld of Letters" which describes how "as the seventeenth century drew to its close, there came into being a strange underworld of letters, an inferno inhabited by lettered vagabonds who matched, in scholarship and scurrility, the heroes of Petronius." Cotton, who was the first to imitate Scarron and published a mock poem of the First Book of the Aeneid in 1664; Ned Ward, "who combined the crafts of publican and poet"; Tom Brown, author of "Amusements Seriou and Comical"; John Phillips, nephew of Milton—these and many others are passed in review, drawn, without any loss of critical honesty, the little that can be said for them is almost reverently said, for the love our author bears to anything which savors of literature. Mr. Whibley is wonderfully successful in choosing just the right quotation with which to display the merits of his subject; as, for instance, when he instances L'Estrange's rendering of "orationem vere nauticam" by "spoken like a true tar-paulin" in that writer's translation of Erasmus—a rendering which must surely be one of the most perfect little jewels of translation in the English language.

III
No less successful, if rather less individual, is the chapter on "Congrats and Some Others." In no more than 60 short pages the author contrives not only to give a complete view of the Comedy of Manners and of the life and character of the various writers, but also by many an indication to link up the comedy with the literature which had preceded it and the literature which was to come. Of Jonathan Swift the author shows a perfect understanding, and the passage in which the charge of cynicism is rebutted is worth quoting in full:

"Thus the charge that Swift was a

A MAN WHO SAYS WHAT HE THINKS

Records. By Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher.

New York: George H. Doran Company. Memories and Records: 2 vols. 4s.

After the boisterous success of his first volume, "Memories," Lord Fisher has proved that he could do it again. And why not? For him to write or dictate a book means simply to throw together, as he chooses, just exactly what he thinks at any given moment on any given subject. Once he has said a thing, he evidently treasures it up, whether it be letter or speech or jotting, in some old trunk or sea-chest, so as to be able to say, "I told you so" at the proper time. Thus here we have some 16 new chapters in all sorts of type, from italics to such stuff as headlines are made of, for the proper time has evidently come.

The taste of the twentieth century public for "jazz" is what has made possible a book of this sort. At one time Lord Fisher can be rollicking, at another time reverent, but always his manner is animated and his language what the least unsophisticated reader will find least entertaining. His is the sort of a style that one likes to think of as developed by much seagoing. It rolls along in waves of great good nature. Where another would have been merely irascible, Lord Fisher satisfies himself with rather vehement glee. It evidently gives him a good deal of pleasure to record his predictions that came true as well as his ever-energetic criticisms. And it will give the general public considerable amusement likewise to consider them now, at least for the moment.

Here is a fairly faithful specimen of the typography of his volume, a specimen which represents the author as an adept in exclamations: "Also, as I pointed out in November, 1914, to Lord Kitchener, we ought to have given Bulgaria all she asked of us. When later we offered her these same terms she refused us with derisive laughter! "There was no difficulty in all this, but we were pusillanimous and we procrastinated. "We did not equip Russia! WE DID NOT SOW THE NORTH SEA WITH THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS OF MINES, as I advocated in the Autumn of 1914, and I bought eight of the fastest ships in the world to lay them down! This sowing of the North Sea with a multitude of mines automatically has established a Complete Blockade!"

That, however, is really a very mild sample of his style and of his criticisms. It will perhaps be hard for the sedate historian of the future to take some of his mingled railing and rallery seriously. Each one, however, will have to read it for just what he thinks it worth. In the end, would-be historians and casual readers alike may have to accept whimsically some such estimate of Lord Fisher as that which he sets down as coming from an unknown feminine correspondent: "By the way," she says, "I was called a sundial once by a vituperative woman whom I didn't know; she wrote a letter abusing me as an optimist, and sent these lines: There he stands amidst the flowers, Counting only sunny hours, Heeding neither rain nor mist, That brazen-faced old optimist!"

For that as he snorts, he does manage to retain his good cheer. In these days of formless writing in verse and novels, a book of memoirs that breaks all the old canons of paragraphing, sentence structure, chapter divisions, and literary form generally cannot greatly disturb any considerable number of readers.

W. J. COURTHOPE
The British Academy has done well to publish a memoir of William John Courthope, Honorary Fellow of New College, Oxford, and at one time professor of poetry in that university. This pamphlet of ten pages is reprinted from the proceedings of the society and is published by the Oxford University Press, price 1/6d.

The project of a History of English Poetry must have been formed before Courthope succeeded Francis Palgrave in the professorship of poetry at Oxford in 1895, for the first volume was published in the year of his election to that chair. Five other volumes were needed to complete his formidable task, ending with the romanticism embodied in the works of Byron, Shelley and Keats, at which period anarchic influences appeared to the professor to be invading English poetry.

The Courthopes have been small landowners, settled in Sussex since the Middle Ages, the records of the family extending back to the time of Edward I. As might perhaps be expected, there is to be found in all the writings of this distinguished civil servant and man of letters an authentic conservative note.

A word in connection about the style. In the map Mr. Whibley's choice of words is perfectly calculated to surround the subject in hand with

OUR POETS

Amy Lowell

Of all modern American poets it is probable enough that the name of Amy Lowell is best known to people who do not read poetry, although the names of some others are doubtless quite as familiar to those who do. Such is the natural result of attracting the attention of the paragraphers, and of also attaining a position described by a distinguished historian and critic of letters as "a kind of drum major" in the procession of the present-day American poets: "One cannot see the procession without seeing her or admiring the skill with which she swings and tosses the baton. But when the parade is past, one can easily forget her until the trumpets blare again." Here, however, it must be assumed that the critic and historian speaks only for himself and those who agree with him in their reaction to Miss Lowell's verse; nor is it by any means certain that the band of poets would admit such single and compelling leadership. The picture of Miss Lowell in bearskin shako, tossing her baton to the sky, pleases the imagination—alas, by the way, how few such drum majors one sees nowadays! But poets, on second thought do not march in processions nor perform all together in bands; so the drum major image may be discarded as explaining Miss Lowell's place in the popular mind, and the activity of paragraphers taken as a more likely explanation.

For the paragrapher, for example, it is enough that a poet should write:

I will mix me a drink of stars—
Large stars with polychrome needles,
Small stars getting maroon and crimson,
Cool, quiet green stars.

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"Imagism," "vers libre," "polyphonic prose"—these additions to the descriptive vocabulary of poetry have become, one may believe, the very garments of Miss Lowell (as indeed they are) in the thought of many who neither know the meaning of the terms nor care a whit for the art of poetry in general, and also of many to whom the art of poetry seems gravely threatened by such innovations. Some there probably are who honestly believe that Miss Lowell's verse has become a new form of verse writing, whose newness, for that matter, is open to debate, as definitely as Elias Howe invented the sewing machine. As a matter of print and publication, about half of what she has written has been, one might say, as a "plain poet."

It is not the "plain poet," however, who writes:
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From my bed I can hear him,
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WHAT HE THINKS

Records. By Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher.

New York: George H. Doran Company. Memories and Records: 2 vols. 4s.

After the boisterous success of his first volume, "Memories," Lord Fisher has proved that he could do it again. And why not? For him to write or dictate a book means simply to throw together, as he chooses, just exactly what he thinks at any given moment on any given subject. Once he has said a thing, he evidently treasures it up, whether it be letter or speech or jotting, in some old trunk or sea-chest, so as to be able to say, "I told you so" at the proper time. Thus here we have some 16 new chapters in all sorts of type, from italics to such stuff as headlines are made of, for the proper time has evidently come.

The taste of the twentieth century public for "jazz" is what has made possible a book of this sort. At one time Lord Fisher can be rollicking, at another time reverent, but always his manner is animated and his language what the least unsophisticated reader will find least entertaining. His is the sort of a style that one likes to think of as developed by much seagoing. It rolls along in waves of great good nature. Where another would have been merely irascible, Lord Fisher satisfies himself with rather vehement glee. It evidently gives him a good deal of pleasure to record his predictions that came true as well as his ever-energetic criticisms. And it will give the general public considerable amusement likewise to consider them now, at least for the moment.

Here is a fairly faithful specimen of the typography of his volume, a specimen which represents the author as an adept in exclamations: "Also, as I pointed out in November, 1914, to Lord Kitchener, we ought to have given Bulgaria all she asked of us. When later we offered her these same terms she refused us with derisive laughter! "There was no difficulty in all this, but we were pusillanimous and we procrastinated. "We did not equip Russia! WE DID NOT SOW THE NORTH SEA WITH THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS OF MINES, as I advocated in the Autumn of 1914, and I bought eight of the fastest ships in the world to lay them down! This sowing of the North Sea with a multitude of mines automatically has established a Complete Blockade!"

That, however, is really a very mild sample of his style and of his criticisms. It will perhaps be hard for the sedate historian of the future to take some of his mingled railing and rallery seriously. Each one, however, will have to read it for just what he thinks it worth. In the end, would-be historians and casual readers alike may have to accept whimsically some such estimate of Lord Fisher as that which he sets down as coming from an unknown feminine correspondent: "By the way," she says, "I was called a sundial once by a vituperative woman whom I didn't know; she wrote a letter abusing me as an optimist, and sent these lines: There he stands amidst the flowers, Counting only sunny hours, Heeding neither rain nor mist, That brazen-faced old optimist!"

For that as he snorts, he does manage to retain his good cheer. In these days of formless writing in verse and novels, a book of memoirs that breaks all the old canons of paragraphing, sentence structure, chapter divisions, and literary form generally cannot greatly disturb any considerable number of readers.

W. J. COURTHOPE
The British Academy has done well to publish a memoir of William John Courthope, Honorary Fellow of New College, Oxford, and at one time professor of poetry in that university. This pamphlet of ten pages is reprinted from the proceedings of the society and is published by the Oxford University Press, price 1/6d.

The project of a History of English Poetry must have been formed before Courthope succeeded Francis Palgrave in the professorship of poetry at Oxford in 1895, for the first volume was published in the year of his election to that chair. Five other volumes were needed to complete his formidable task, ending with the romanticism embodied in the works of Byron, Shelley and Keats, at which period anarchic influences appeared to the professor to be invading English poetry.

The Courthopes have been small landowners, settled in Sussex since the Middle Ages, the records of the family extending back to the time of Edward I. As might perhaps be expected, there is to be found in all the writings of this distinguished civil servant and man of letters an authentic conservative note.

A word in connection about the style. In the map Mr. Whibley's choice of words is perfectly calculated to surround the subject in hand with

OUR POETS

Amy Lowell

Of all modern American poets it is probable enough that the name of Amy Lowell is best known to people who do not read poetry, although the names of some others are doubtless quite as familiar to those who do. Such is the natural result of attracting the attention of the paragraphers, and of also attaining a position described by a distinguished historian and critic of letters as "a kind of drum major" in the procession of the present-day American poets: "One cannot see the procession without seeing her or admiring the skill with which she swings and tosses the baton. But when the parade is past, one can easily forget her until the trumpets blare again." Here, however, it must be assumed that the critic and historian speaks only for himself and those who agree with him in their reaction to Miss Lowell's verse; nor is it by any means certain that the band of poets would admit such single and compelling leadership. The picture of Miss Lowell in bearskin shako, tossing her baton to the sky, pleases the imagination—alas, by the way, how few such drum majors one sees nowadays! But poets, on second thought do not march in processions nor perform all together in bands; so the drum major image may be discarded as explaining Miss Lowell's place in the popular mind, and the activity of paragraphers taken as a more likely explanation.

For the paragrapher, for example, it is enough that a poet should write:

I will mix me a drink of stars—
Large stars with polychrome needles,
Small stars getting maroon and crimson,
Cool, quiet green stars.

The beverage seemingly exceeds any reasonable poetic license: the poet, being also a part of that incalculable miscellany, the day's news, is a legitimate subject for quip or parody, and what else the poet may have written, or on what artistic grounds the compounding of this surprising drink may be justified, is of no importance. The paragraph circulates, begets more paragraphs, and becomes a potent influence, because of its very air of triviality, in impressing upon the public mind the odd image of a poet drinking large stars with polychrome needles. The name, after it has been advertised by a sufficient number of paragraphs, is fixed in the memory of many casual readers as synonymous with a bizarre and eccentric idea of poetry-making.

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"RARE BEN JONSON"

If Ben Jonson had been blessed with an adequate biographer he might have escaped his present complete oblivion. To those who stand in Westminster Abbey and read the inscription, "O rare Ben Jonson," the question which instinctively comes to the mind of each is why this estimate should be given to an author whose writings are read only by historians and antiquarians. Yet Jonson's contributions to English literature are solid and of permanent value. Swinburne, in his estimate of Jonson completely fails to arouse any curiosity regarding the man or his work, or to inspire any desire to investigate him further. The recent volume on Jonson by Gregory Smith is a volume of record rather than a biography which makes the reader turn to Jonson's work to become more familiar either with the author or the man.

That he was a great poet is universally accepted. The praise accorded to his work has been without restraint, yet nothing has been written which makes Jonson appear in the light of an interesting personality or as a readable author. Although a contemporary of Shakespeare, he stood out as the most picturesque and vivid personal figure of his period, as the most accomplished scholar, and as the best known representative of the literary dignity of his time. One might say of his works that they are greatly admired, but rarely read. It is interesting to consider why this should be so.

First of all, Jonson's indifference to beauty is obvious in everything he wrote as well as in his personal life. Writing as he did, when the English renaissance was at its height, he chose to have his work educational and dogmatic rather than giving to it that ecstasy and charm which come from a free play of the emotions. Jonson employed types for his characters rather than persons, and robbed his work of any individual character. The other leaders of Jacobean drama were romantic, while Jonson confined himself to the classical. He introduced a new element in literature by the publication of his two most famous plays, "The Fox," and "The Alchemist," which caused a division in English poetry during the next half century between the adherents of Jonson and those who remained allied to Spenser.

The present age is much better fitted to appreciate Ben Jonson than any which has preceded it, if only it could approach him freed from awe of his erudition, and with a better understanding of how to apply his "rhetoric." Those who could appreciate him would naturally be limited in number, but would include all those who find enjoyment in intellectual exercise. The boldness of his work, its lack of sentiment, his preference to the substance rather than to the form, would bring reward to those who possessed sufficient confidence in their intellectual acumen and courage enough to put it to the test.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Camp in the Woods
With a Friend

The wealth of a wonderful hill
With splendors of paint and gold,
The pride of a tapestried wall
Or portraiture faded and old,
The treasures of age and of art,
The luxuries riches can lend,
No comfort will bring to the heart
Like a camp in the woods with a friend.

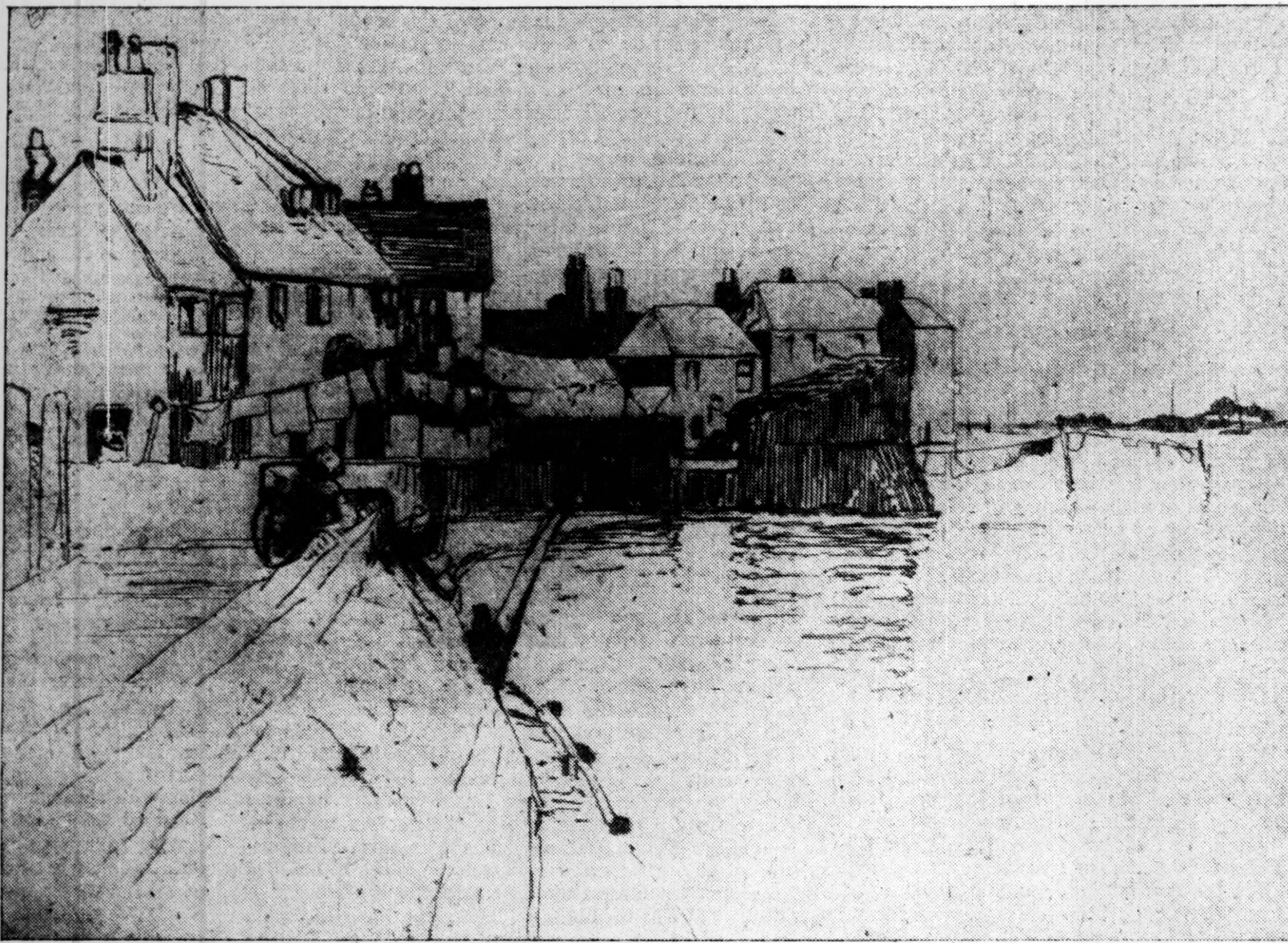
The swallows are singing by day,
The roses are rioting near;
A bob-o-link over the way
Is adding his carol of cheer.
The road may be stony and hot,
But there is a trail at the end
That leads to life's pleasantest spot—
Just a camp in the woods with a friend.
—Douglas Malloch

Romanticism

To attempt at the outset a rigid definition of the word romanticism would be to anticipate the substance of this volume. To furnish an answer to the question—What is, or was, romanticism? or, at least, What is, or was, English romanticism?—is one of my main purposes herein, and the reader will be invited to examine a good many literary documents, and to do a certain amount of thinking, before he can form for himself any full and clear notion of the thing. Even then he will hardly find himself prepared to give a dictionary definition of romanticism. There are words which connote so much, which take up into themselves so much of the history of the human mind, that any compendious explanation of their meaning—any definition which is not, at the same time, a rather extended description—must serve little other end than to supply a convenient mark of identification. How can we define in a sentence words like renaissance, phillistine, sentimentalism, transcendental, Bohemia, preraphaelite, impressionist, realistic? Definition est negatio. It may be possible to hit upon a form of words which will mark romanticism off from everything else—tell in a clause what it is not; but to add a positive content to the definition—to tell what romanticism is, will require a very different and more gradual process.

Nevertheless a rough, working definition may be useful to start with. Romanticism, then, in the sense in which I shall commonly employ the word, means the reproduction in modern art of literature of the life and thought of the Middle Ages. Some other elements will have to be added to this definition, and some modifications of it will suggest themselves from time to time. It is provisional, tentative, elastic, but will serve our turn till we are ready to substitute a better. It is the definition which Heine gives in his brilliant little book on the

Romantic School in Germany. "All the poetry of the Middle Ages," he adds, "has a certain definite character, through which it differs from the poetry of the Greeks and Romans. In reference to this difference, the former is called Romantic, the latter Classic. These names, however, are misleading, and have hitherto caused the most vexatious confusion."—From "A History of English Romanticism in the Eighteenth Century," by H. A. Beers.



Nutbourne Mill, Bosham, from the etching by Frank Short

How to Know Birds

The only way really to know the birds is to study them in the field in their natural environment. Bird-study furnishes one of the most attractive hobbies. The pleasure that birds furnish in this way makes their aesthetic value quite as important as their economic value. Bird activities pass through so many changes in the course of a year that there is no opportunity for bird-study to become monotonous. Then, too, bird-study takes one out into the fields, in the open, so that the setting in which bird-study is carried on is in itself attractive.

While special trips to the woods and water to look for birds offer many pleasant hours, yet, perhaps, the greatest pleasure from bird-study comes through the observation of birds found around one's home, as one sits on the porch and watches the wrens and bluebirds rear their young in the houses provided for them, or sees the robins and flickers that dot the lawn, or hears the bird chorus that swells through the open window as one awakens in the early spring morn. The pleasure thus derived is the lasting, unconscious enjoyment that becomes an intimate part of one's life.

There are all stages of attainment possible to suit every condition, from the identifying of a few birds in the field up to the most careful study of bird habits, which may occupy one's entire time. One of the most satisfactory methods of studying bird life is to observe close at hand in one's yard the birds that may be attracted there by nesting-houses, fountains, and food. This will be discussed more fully in the chapters on attracting birds.

The first step in bird-study is the identification of birds. Learning a bird's name is much like an introduction to a person: it is a means by which a new friendship may be formed. But there is a great deal of pleasure in merely naming the birds. Many people will never care to go beyond this point in bird-study. The ability to name the birds from year to year as they return in the spring is one of the chief pleasures in bird-study, and gives a sort of feeling of friendship for the birds. But in the process of learning the names of birds, one of necessity learns many interesting things about them. There is a sort of fascination to see if one can learn to name all the birds of a locality. It serves as an incentive from year to year, as one recognizes the old friends, to try each year to make a few new friends, as well as to get better acquainted with the old.—Gilbert Trafton in "Bird Friends."

Hats of the Ages

It must be said for hats in general that they are a very ancient part of dress, perhaps the most ancient. . . . The Chinese, who carry their records farther back than any other people, are a hatted race, both narrow-brimmed and broad. We are apt to think of the Greeks as a bare-headed people, and they liked to be so; but they had hats for journeying in, such as may be seen on the statues of Mercury. . . . They are large and flapped, and were sometimes fastened round under the chin like a lady's straw bonnet. The Eastern nations generally

wore turbans, and do still, with the exception of the Persians, who have exchanged them for large conical caps of felt. The Romans copied the Greeks in their dress, as in everything else, but the poorer orders wore a cap like their boisterous Phrygian ancestors, resembling the one which the reader may now see about the streets upon the busts of Cæsar's Paris. The others would put their robes about their heads upon occasion—a custom which

Bosham and the Roman Roads

Stane Street presents an exception to the other Roman roads of Britain, and it is this exceptional character which provides our chief interest in the recovery and study of its course: That alone of the roads, it seems to have been engineered at one time and

all were painted in gay colors. Nearly every house had but one story, with seven or nine big, gay-looking windows facing the street. A second story was admitted only in the back part of the house, which looked upon a spacious yard, surrounded by numbers of small buildings, used as kitchens, stables, cellars, coach-houses, and as dwellings for the retainers and servants. No shops were allowed in these

streets, except that in some wooden house, belonging to the parish church, a tiny grocer's or greengrocer's shop might have been found; but then, the policeman's lodge stood on the opposite corner, and in the daytime the policeman himself, armed with a halberd, would appear at the door to salute with his inoffensive weapon the officers passing by, and would retire inside when dusk came. . . . Life went on quietly and peacefully—at least for the outsider—in this Moscow Faubourg Saint-Germain. In the morning nobody was seen in the streets. About midday the children made their appearance under the guidance of French tutors and German nurses, who took them out for a walk on the snow-covered boulevards. Later on in the day the ladies might be seen in their two-horse sledges, with a valet standing behind on a small plank fastened at the end of the runners, or ensconced in an old-fashioned carriage, immense and high, suspended on big curved springs and dragged by four horses, with a postillion in front and two valets standing behind. In the evening most of the houses were brightly illuminated, and the blinds not being drawn down, the passer-by could admire the card-players or the waltzers in the saloons. "Opinions" were not in vogue in those days, and we were yet far from the years when in each one of these houses a struggle began between "fathers and sons." . . . Fifty years ago nothing of the sort was thought of; all was quiet and smooth—at least on the surface.

In this Old Equerries' Quarter I was born. . . . and here I passed the first fifteen years of my life.—From "Memories of a Revolutionist," by P. Kropotkin.

The choice that was made of Chichester for a starting-point is easily explicable. It was the first town lying in the east of the group of harbors at the mouth of Southampton Water. All these creeks have afforded excellent shelter in the past. Bosham was a considerable point of departure to and from the Continent well into the Middle Ages, and Chichester Harbor itself was in such use until the last century as to merit the building of that canal (uniting it with the Arun and serving the town upon the way) which Turner had made famous. . . .

It is a commonplace of history that the first act of Rome on occupying a district, was to establish her system of municipalities and to connect them by an extension of her system of roads. But this, though a commonplace in words, has not entered into the visual concept of Europe upon which the historian works. The west is not pictured in the mind of the modern historical writer when he attempts to tell its story as the Roman map would show it. His vision does not include those superb lines of definite purpose, running ruled and accurate, in a strong mechanical system, across the countryside of Britain, of Spain, and of Gaul. He does not see the landscape of our world pinned to that strict pattern as he should. . . . Until the resurrection of European culture in the epoch of the Crusades, the Roman roads account for the site of most battles, of most great monasteries, of most parts, of most palaces; for the development of all campaigns.—Hilaire Belloc, in "The Stane Street."

The Old Equerries' Quarter of all parts of Moscow, none, perhaps, is more typical than that labyrinth of clean, quiet, winding streets and lanes which lies at the back of the Kremlin, between two great radial streets, the Arbat and the Prechistenka, and is still called the Old Equerries' Quarter—the Staryya Konyushennaya.

Some fifty years ago, there lived in this quarter . . . the old Moscow nobility, whose names were so frequently mentioned in the pages of Russian history before the time of Peter I, but who subsequently disappeared to make room for the newcomers, "the men of all ranks"—called into service by the founder of the Russian state. . . .

In these quiet streets, far away from the noise and bustle of the commercial Moscow, all the houses had much the same appearance. They were mostly built of wood, with bright green sheet-iron roofs, the exteriors stuccoed and decorated with columns and porches;

But yonder comes the powerful king of day, Rejoicing in the east. The lessening cloud, The kindling azure, and the mountain's brow Illumed with fluid gold, his near approach Betoken glad. —Thomson.

Sunrise

But yonder comes the powerful king of day, Rejoicing in the east. The lessening cloud, The kindling azure, and the mountain's brow Illumed with fluid gold, his near approach Betoken glad. —Thomson.

The Sword of Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS at the time when Jesus sent out his twelve disciples with "power against unclean spirits, to cast them out, and to heal all manner of sickness and all manner of disease," that he gave them words of comfort which have come down through the centuries as a priceless heritage to humanity. The tenth chapter of Matthew, in which they may be found, is brimful of hope and admonition. There the Master at one point warns them against evil, as when he tells them to "beware of men," and to "fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul." Thereafter he goes on to state that his message, which they were to deliver, would have the effect of stirring up the human mind, sometimes to an extraordinary degree. "Think not," he said, "that I am come to send peace, but a sword." And the words were spoken by him who, as it is recorded in the very next chapter, also said: "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

If the passages quoted be read superficially and without some understanding of the Principle which Jesus taught and practiced, they are bound to appear contradictory. But if they be interpreted through an understanding of divine Principle they become perfectly plain. The whole endeavor of Christ Jesus was to reveal God, divine Principle, to mankind. He found the world grossly material, living in the belief that matter is real, and, in consequence, indulging itself in all forms of sensuousness. It was to a great extent away from the knowledge of the living and true God. The mission of Christ Jesus was the endeavor to counteract this materialism through spiritual understanding, through the absolute knowledge which he possessed of Principle or Truth. He knew that only in this way could the world possibly be healed of sickness, sin, and death. When, then, he gave forth out of the plenitude of his knowledge the truth about God, and when this truth reached the ears of those sunk deep in materialism, what was bound to follow? Resentment, hatred, opposition to Truth, and the endeavor to do injury to the one who proclaimed the Messianic message. As Mrs. Eddy has said in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (page 19): "The Master forbore not to speak the whole truth, declaring precisely what would destroy sickness, sin, and death, although his teaching set householders at variance, and brought to material beliefs not peace, but a sword."

What happened in Jesus' time happens frequently today. Christian Science is the truth about Principle. It is absolute in its statements. It compromises not at all with the false material beliefs of the human mind. The result is that its teachings sometimes meet with opposition, the opposition of the carnal mind which would fain rend those who are endeavoring to be faithful to Principle by applying what they understand of Truth to the problems of human existence. Indeed, there are few who are not somewhat antagonistic to truth when first it is brought before them. But in many cases the opposition is short-lived, for the logic of Christian Science appeals irresistibly to the sincere and earnest inquirer. It is well to remember this, and to recollect also that the truth which Christian Science reveals, because it is absolute, must ultimately be universally accepted.

Sometimes the suggestion comes to one that since spiritual Truth is like a sword to error, giving rise to resentment, anger, and such like passions, it were wiser to withhold it. Here is where wisdom is necessary, wisdom to discern the right time to declare it. There is little use telling the truth to those unprepared to receive it. They would only turn round and deny that which would bless them. But if one be endeavoring to live in accordance with Principle, reflecting in his life in some measure the qualities of perfect Mind, showing forth loving-kindness, striving to think and act from the basis of good, he cannot fail in discernment. And when the truth is uttered to those who are reaching out for it the effect will be one of healing and peace. It is always a question of where individuals stand in their desire for Truth. If they be sincerely desirous of the knowledge of Principle they welcome its message joyfully, and it brings "rest unto your souls." On the other hand, if the god of this world, matter, is what they worship without having the desire to part with it, then Truth will be to them as a two-edged sword.

So long as material belief seems to persist, there will continue the conflict between Truth and error. Until the truth about man, as the perfect, spiritual idea of God, has been universally known and demonstrated, the warfare will go on. The understanding of Principle must be continuously assailing the false beliefs of the human mind which are synonymous with sin, disease, and death. How, then, has spiritual understanding to be used? Fearlessly! At the same time—and this is where protection to the individual comes in—all error when it has been exposed must be recognized as having no reality. "Expose and denounce the claims of evil and disease in all their forms, but realize no reality in them." (Science and Health, p. 447.) That is the secret of protection in handling the false claims of error. If error be attacked as if it were real, it is not being scientifically met, and the attacker is bound to suffer. He may be quite well-meaning, but his method is metaphysically unsound. Let a man clear his consciousness of

the belief that evil is real by gaining an understanding of the ableness of divine Principle, the ailment of the Principle of good; he will then be in a position to "expose and denounce the claims of evil and disease in all their forms," without suffering for his courageous endeavor.

In the tenth chapter of Matthew, already alluded to, the great Teacher said that "He that findeth his life shall lose it; and he that loseth his life for my sake shall find it." The words are in perfect keeping with the rest of his teaching. As Truth reveals the ailment of Spirit, a man begins to realize that man, Spirit's creation, is spiritual; and as he does so, he lays down or loses his false material sense of life. "Truth is a two-edged sword, guarding and guiding," Mrs. Eddy has written on page 538 of Science and Health. And on the same page there follow the words, "Radiant with mercy and justice, the sword of Truth gleams afar and indicates the infinite distance between Truth and error, between the material and spiritual—the unreal and the real."

My Fancy's Steps

My Fancy's steps have often strayed To some fair vale the hills have made; Where sparkling waters travel o'er, And hold a mirror to the shore; Winding with murmurings in and out, To find the flowers which grew about. And there, perchance, in childhood bold,

Some little elf, . . . Adown the vales may chance to run, To hunt his shadow in the sun! But when the waters meet his eyes, He starts and stops with glad surprise, And shouts, with merry voice, to view The banks of green, the skies of blue, The inverted flocks that bleating go, Lilies, and trees of apple blow. Seeming so beautiful below! He peers above—he glances round, And then looks down, and thinks he's found. Reposing in the stream, to woo one, A lovelier lovelier than the true one.

—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

During the Revolution

Shoes, five dollars a pair! Salt, twenty-seven dollars a bushel! Butter, ten shillings a pound! All the old women and young children are gone down to the Jersey shore to make salt. Salt water is boiling all round the coast, and I hope it will increase; for it is nothing but heedlessness and shiftlessness that prevents us from making salt enough for a supply; but necessity will bring us to it. Let my countrymen make salt and live without sugar and rum.—John Adams.

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With Key to
the Scriptures

By
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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

—FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1920

EDITORIALS

A Platform Prop for Prohibition

IF THE action of Minnesota Republicans is anything to judge by, the liquor interests of the United States are not likely to have an easy time of it in their effort to put anti-Prohibition planks into political platforms this year. Perhaps they have had little expectation of success with the Republicans, anyway. If they have had hope in that direction, that hope has now received a setback in Minnesota, for the Republicans in convention at St. Paul on March 16 adopted a platform in which one plank expressly discountenances any attempt to bring back to the United States the evils of the liquor traffic. So far as the hopes of the liquor men are centered upon the Democrats, although no party declaration is yet available, perhaps it is enough to say that there is every indication that William J. Bryan will succeed in his purpose to be present at the national convention of the Democratic Party, and that he will have something to say there about the drive against prohibition. As for this plank of the Minnesota Republicans, it is significant both as representing a definite attitude on the liquor question, and as having been arrived at by virtue of the logic of prohibition's economic effects.

Some time ago this newspaper ventured to assert that the inevitable education of all sorts of people in the United States to a better appreciation of the wonderful economies and benefits that follow the elimination of liquor from the country would be likely to constitute one of the very strongest reasons why no political party would risk the adoption of a plank declaring for a modification or repeal of the prohibition law or of the law for its enforcement. In the light of this assertion the exact wording of the Minnesota Republican plank is worth noting. The statement reads, "We resent any attempt to again foist the saloon and its accompanying evils on this country." This is rather spirited, as platform statements go. There is no less of definiteness in the reason, which is given in these words: "The results so far achieved in the reduction of crime and the improvement in legitimate industry indicate that we would never again countenance the waste, crime, and misery that follow such traffic, and we announce ourselves as opposed to the return of any such business in any shape and form." Prohibition gets results, results that work incalculable good in incalculable ways to all sorts and conditions of people, whether of the so-called drinking classes or of those who never touch alcohol. Minnesota Republicans have found this out, and although Minnesota does not usually count as a "key" state in prefiguring campaign activities, its action is not unlikely in this instance to foreshadow similar action in other states, simply because the logic of prohibition effects is equally convincing there.

In the two months or more of effective national prohibition, the evidence of the economic benefits accruing where a nation denies itself all indulgence in the drinking of intoxicating liquor has gone on piling up, until already an astounding mass has accumulated. The curative or alleviative activities of the social order have already been tremendously curtailed, simply because, with liquor out of the way, there is literally nothing much that can be done by them. Take the city of New York, where the main body of the press has been given over to a hectic effort to discredit anti-saloon workers and to make it appear that there is a general public demand for a modification of the prohibition restrictions. Bellevue is known to all newspaper readers in that great city as a place whither, in times past, the unfortunate individuals who went down in a welter of liquor were taken to be helped back to sanity. But Bellevue, in this sense, has virtually gone out of existence. Its occupation is gone. For two months the alcoholic ward of Bellevue has been given over to other purposes, and the space it occupies is equivalent to an addition to the city's facilities for humanitarian work. Prohibition has also had the effect of increasing the accommodations in the great penal institutions of New York, not because the buildings themselves have been extended, but because the penal population has been suddenly reduced. The Municipal Lodging House in Twenty-Fifth Street, which often found its 900 beds insufficient to accommodate all, chiefly liquor-users, who appealed for lodging in pre-war days, is now so slightly needed that a plan has been broached to close it to lodgers, and make it into a dormitory for Bellevue attendants. The average New Yorker does not yet appreciate all that such things mean. But men like Bird S. Coler understand it. The Commissioner of Charities, as he himself says, comes into "direct contact with the acute phases of misery induced by drink," and he declares that since prohibition went into effect "we feel the improvement in a thousand ways." A vast benefit to people who were most harmed by the liquor traffic; not only decrease in commitments and charitable relief but the better atmosphere created; patients able to pay for treatment nowadays who are of a class formerly unable to pay anything—these are the sort of results to which the commissioner gives willing testimony. They count.

Such results, of course, are being duplicated in other cities, all over the United States. They are particularly noticeable in the east, where liquor has had the strongest hold and the longest tenure. Philadelphia showed 1100 vacant cells in the local house of correction when prohibition had been in effect two months. The building then housed 474 prisoners, whereas its ordinary complement in the old days was almost 2000. The alcoholic ward of the Philadelphia General Hospital used to take care of about 150 liquor-drinkers every month. The average has been steadily dwindling since prohibition became effective. Now the ward, no longer needed, has been abolished. Baltimore's jail warden, citing the reduction in the number of prisoners in the city prison, declares

himself convinced that "this startling condition was due in large measure to the War-Time Prohibition Act." Connecticut, a State which declined to ratify the prohibition amendment, nevertheless is having its jails depopulated by the prohibition law. Its county reports showed 1380 jail inmates in September, 1917, but only 744 on February 1, 1919, a figure that was reduced to 319 on February 1 of this year. In St. Louis, on March 5, for the first time in history, it was stated that the East St. Louis jail was without prisoners, and that no arrests had been made in the twelve hours previous to 8 a. m. The police frankly gave prohibition as responsible. In San Francisco, in January and February, arrests for the respective months were 2806 and 1988, a reduction respectively of 2063 and 2117 from the figures of the corresponding months in 1919, when liquor was obtainable. In Chicago, two branches of the Municipal Court have been closed since the prohibition amendment became effective. They handled criminal cases, in which liquor generally figured as a contributing cause. In Peoria, Illinois, formerly a center of the whisky trade, the workhouse had only 6 prisoners on March 1, as compared with a total of 200 frequently confined there before the advent of prohibition.

The liquor interests do not like to meet evidence of this kind. They like better to assert that organized Labor favors a modification of the liquor restrictions. Even here, however, they encounter The Literary Digest discovering, by a poll of Labor leaders in every state in the Union, that 345 out of 526 of them are of the opinion that prohibition has been "a benefit to workingmen and their families." No wonder the Minnesota Republicans were ready to accept a liquor plank for their platform, and no wonder, either, that they framed their plank not to weigh down prohibition but to bear it up!

Australia and Home Defense

DISCUSSING the question of Australian home defense with a representative of this paper in London, some twelve months ago, Senator G. F. Pearce, Federal Defense Minister, indicated, in one short sentence, Australia's attitude on the question. "My own present view," he said, "in judging by the news that one reads, and following the Peace Conference, is, I am sorry to say, that we must still make provision for military and naval defense." Australia is one of the last nations that could be charged with any least taint of militarism. Twice, during the war, she rejected conscription. And yet, her contribution in men and matériel to the great struggle ranks high indeed amongst those of the other Allies. Australia's part in the war was a very great and very honorable part; but there can be no doubt that the vast majority of Australians would be quite unfeignedly glad to see an end made of the whole military system of the country, if they thought it was in any way feasible. The "glamour of war" never had much part in the Australian national outlook. It has certainly less than ever today.

Australia, however, has always shown herself determined not to be neglectful of what she regarded as her clear duty in providing for her own defense both on land and on sea. She has, moreover, always boldly faced the facts of the case, the vastness of her territory, the comparative smallness of her population, her strange, isolated position in the British Commonwealth, and most of all, perhaps, the growing strength and the expanding policy of the great power "north of the line." In considering the question of her own security, Australia has, indeed, never made much secret of the fact that she was not looking "over the roof of the world to Europe," but over the Pacific toward Japan.

And so, today, Australia, although she hopes everything, ultimately, from the League of Nations, and is one of the League's most earnest supporters, is determined to shirk no responsibility which may be laid upon her to make sure her own defense until the League really begins to fulfill its high purpose. "It is undoubtedly our duty," declared General Sir William Birdwood, speaking recently in Melbourne, "to encourage and support the League by every means in our power, for if we and all others give our whole-hearted support, the time may come when the League may be regarded as a real factor in preserving universal peace. But surely it would be the height of folly for us to rely on the League of Nations in any way, at the present time, to insure our defense."

Australia is, accordingly, going steadily forward, working out her plans. Two main features were outlined by General Birdwood in the speech just referred to. The general considered it essential that the chief reliance should be, in the future as in the past, on the citizen forces, organized and trained by a really good and efficient staff, and maintained "for defense and not defiance," in the greatest efficiency of which the means of the Commonwealth will permit. The other point which General Birdwood emphasized was the necessity of Australia and New Zealand "seeing eye to eye," and working together as one nation. As British outposts in the Pacific, he insisted, there could never be any divergent views between them concerning defense.

Spain and Her Budget

NOTHING is more expressive of the present condition of affairs in Spain than the story of the budget. For the past five years, no estimates as to national expenditures have been presented to the Cortes. Each successive government has carried on, very largely, by means of the hand-to-mouth policy of the vote on account, sanctioned by royal decree. The last budget was presented to the Cortes in 1914, before the outbreak of the war, and, in spite of the revolution in national and world finances brought about by the war, Spain has postponed all investigation as to her income and expenditure, from year to year, and is still postponing it.

This policy on the part of the government has not, of course, escaped the most energetic denunciation. For some months, even years past, the submission of a budget to the Cortes has had to figure in the forefront of each new government's program, if that government hoped to find itself in any way generally acceptable. Indeed it is not too much to say that the last few gov-

ernments have been set up with one purpose laid upon them, namely, that they should "pass the budget." The Garcia Prieto ministry of two years ago was strangely patched together with just that one object in view, and the same is really to be said of the Allendesalazar "concentration" ministry of today, and of each one of the many ministries which came and went between these two.

Now what the true explanation of this condition may be is a question by no means easy to answer. It is all very well for the party leader, Santiago Alba, from the calmness and quietness of his study, to send forth a message to the press that there are forces in operation to prevent the existing Cortes from performing "any useful or advantageous work," and that it is all a continuation of the Maura-Cierva policy to "discredit Parliament," and to "govern Spain without a Cortes for an indefinite period." The fact remains that the budget situation was a situation long before the Maura-Cierva policy appeared above the political horizon, and that governments representing every kind of political faith have all acted, or rather refused to act, in much the same way where the budget was concerned. Thus the present Allendesalazar government started off bravely. It announced that it would take as a basis the estimates set up by the previous government. There were even one or two minor discussions in the Cortes on preliminaries. But that was the end of it. The Cortes quickly "lost interest" in the matter. The government, grateful for mercies great or small, did not press the subject, and the budget, once again, relapsed. The Cortes went on calmly to the consideration of other business, and let the newspapers and Santiago Alba rage as they would.

It is all, of course, a part of that utter irresponsibility which is one of the chief characteristics of Spanish politics, as of so many other things Spanish. "Never do today what you can put off until tomorrow." The budget, in the opinion of the Spanish statesman, can certainly be put off until tomorrow. Spain never was so well off as at the present hour. Has not the gold reserve in the vaults of the Banco de España more than doubled during the past five years? Whatever a new budget might ultimately show, Spain would certainly be able to meet the situation. And so the mass meetings, the political demonstrations, and the columns of discussion in the press continue, but no one knows better than the Spanish politician the extent to which these activities are ends in themselves. The great thing in Spain, as far as politics are concerned, is ever "the talk there is to it."

The End of Simplified Spelling

THERE is no doubt has been some surprise, but probably little expressed regret, because of the recent announcement, made by the Modern Language Association of America, that it has withdrawn its sanction of the simplified spelling movement. The reasons given, while not necessarily sufficiently conclusive to warrant the abandonment of a campaign long and vigorously conducted, may, after all, seem to be so. These are the lack of public interest in the proposed new form of spelling, its failure to make any appreciable progress, and its offensiveness to some members of the association. The movement to reform English spelling in the United States took definite shape in the year 1906, when the Simplified Spelling Board was organized in New York City. Many distinguished men and women have, at one time and another, been identified with the campaign, and from the first it was liberally financed. Reams of literature, in the form of more or less convincing propaganda, have been printed and distributed throughout the length and breadth of the land, the chief effort, especially early in the campaign, being made to win over the support of colleges and universities through appeals made to their executives or to those employed as professors or instructors. The board published, not long after its organization, a list of 825 American college professors and officers who, it was claimed, had agreed to follow the prescribed simplified form of spelling in the use of 300 words, wherever possible. Further impetus was given to the movement, momentarily at least, in August, 1906, when Theodore Roosevelt, then President of the United States, ordered the public printer to adopt the spelling advocated by the board in the publication of all documents of the executive departments. Due to public protests, this order was modified, a little later, to apply only to the official correspondence of the White House.

It might, perhaps, have been supposed that a movement so thoroughly organized, so liberally financed, and quite generally indorsed by educators in some parts of the country, especially as it had the support and approval of the editors of a number of the more popular dictionaries, must eventually succeed. But the fact remains that it did not succeed. Indeed, it never even approached success. The popular protest which reached President Roosevelt seemed to express the almost unanimous sentiment of the masses. Those who opposed arbitrary innovations along the lines proposed insisted, and apparently with reason, that spelling reform should continue to be, as it always had been, a matter of growth. Those persons who had learned to spell the words in common use quite emphatically insisted upon the right to continue the spellings they had learned. They admitted that many of these spellings were arbitrary, in a sense, but that they were no more arbitrary than the so-called simplified forms prescribed, and that no method of phonetic spelling could ever be successfully standardized. Perhaps many of the sticklers for the older form may have admitted that there were many words, some of them in quite common use, which they knew "by sight" only, and with which they had no "speaking acquaintance," but they evinced no inordinate desire to be compelled to form unnumbered new acquaintances, as it were, the presentations to be made by writers who claimed the privilege of disguising and camouflaging the English language to suit their own whims.

There is, of course a trend toward what all admit to be, or claim to be, a "modern" form of spelling. Even a cursory examination of the accepted forms in use today would be convincing of the accuracy of this statement. But it might be quite difficult to bring convincing argument that the changes involved had ever been arbitrarily made. Tennyson and Swinburne employed,

in the spelling of many words, forms quite different from those followed by Shakespeare and Bacon, and, no doubt, to those earlier writers the forms employed by Wyclif appeared antiquated, if not grotesque. The change from one form to another has been gradual and almost unnoticed, as are the changes to which all become accustomed in dress, and even in so-called correct forms of etiquette. There is evidently no need to tell a people that its language is indefensible etymologically as well as on grounds of accepted usage. But it has been proved, apparently, that its merit of familiarity is its sufficient defense.

Editorial Notes

IN A recent attack in the Japanese press on the statements made, from time to time, in this paper concerning the efforts of Japan to debauch China by the importation of opium and morphia, an attempt is, once again, made to dispose of the charge by ridicule, as well as by other less creditable methods. The facts, however, continue to come in, and they continue to be as obstinate as ever. Here is one of the latest, a statement made at the recent annual meeting of the Anti-Opium Society in Peking, a society which has many years' faithful and honorable work to its credit. "The importation of prepared opium and morphia products," declares a report of the meeting, "goes on, as usual, through the Japanese-controlled ports of Tsingtao and Dairen. It is sent in sealed packages through the Japanese post offices wherever they are found in various parts of China. These post offices are scattered all over the country, and one of their chief advantages to Japanese traders is the chance they afford of transmitting the forbidden drug in safety to interior points."

THE announcement that ships seized in Cuba during the World War in Cuban ports will remain Cuban property recalls the circumstance that President Menocal did not hesitate to follow the lead of the United States in breaking with Germany. Prominent Cuban officials took part in the war councils at Washington, and the enthusiasm which was shown in Cuba at the time proved that German intrigue to create distrust in Latin America against Americans had fallen on sterile ground. A thirty million-dollar issue of bonds was asked, and efforts were at once made to put the lone star flag of Cuba on the French battle front. There was also a plan put forward to build a fleet of submarine chasers, while the Lower House voted for war on Austria. Among the German ships seized in Cuban harbors were the *Olivant*, the *Adelheid*, and the *Kydonia*. This may be an insignificant war "trophy." What really matters is the readiness with which the island offered her sympathetic help to her great protector and benefactor.

MAIDS of honor will shortly be in fashion again, for with the summer weather visitors will flow down to Richmond to walk and boat and take the air, and Mr. Billett's shop will be full of hungry claimants for the famous maids-of-honor cheesecakes, the original recipe of which was supposed to have come from Anne Boleyn, though, as has been suggested, more probably the name came from the time of George II or Frederick, Prince of Wales, when these cakes would assuredly have been recommended by the maids of honor of the Court. It is said that the recipe was once sold for £1000, but however that may be, the maids-of-honor cakes can be procured for a few pence, hard by what remains of the ancient Palace of Richmond, where Queen Elizabeth spent quiet days, looking upon one of the most famous views in England.

AMID political conditions such that the great parties in the United States are almost ready to put advertisements in the "Lost Articles" column in their effort to discover their party issues, nobody will be surprised by the movement by the National Association of Manufacturers for a platform for American industry. Even the manufacturers steer clear of issues, but they strike a responsive chord when, citing the differences of Capital and Labor, and the present extravagance and high prices, they make a plea for something that will harmonize the antagonistic forces and "make conditions such that people can buy without mortgaging their souls for their daily bread."

IT is to the credit of the newspaper fraternity that the newspaper publishers of Birmingham, Alabama, denied the request of the retail clothiers, that the papers suppress all mention of the popular effort there to break the high prices asked for clothing by concerted adoption of blue denim "overalls" as wearing apparel. But what shall be said of the clothiers who, exacting prices high enough to start a popular reaction, sought to have the facts suppressed in order that other communities might not be induced to follow with a similar protest? If only newspapers everywhere would tell all they know!

IN THE face of a dearth of reliable information as to how things are really going, in the sister republic south of the Rio Grande, newspaper editors of the United States are not likely to overlook a news sheet, now being supplied to them under the suggestive title, "Mexico Through Mexican Glasses." To see Mexico as the Mexicans see it is certainly what many northern editors earnestly desire, yet they can hardly fail to notice that the Mexican glasses through which the promoters of the news sheet here mentioned are offering a view of that country are being focused, not from Mexico, but from New York.

ANNOUNCEMENT reaches the United States of the establishment in Mexico of a Spanish bank, with a capital of 4,000,000 pesos. Whether or not this is a reflection of the unprecedented foreign trade which was developed in Spain by peculiar war conditions does not yet appear, but that it holds interesting possibilities for Spanish trade in the future is obvious.

WILLIAM E. JOHNSON, the American prohibitionist speaker in England, is reported to have declared that his campaign for a dry England had succeeded "beyond all hopes and expectations." As the country is wetter than it was during the war, one might be excused in asking what his "hopes and expectations" were.